FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Vol II No 124* *25 June 1980*

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WARSAW PACT IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE MEETS IN WARSAW

AU240936 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 20-22 Jun 80 pp 1, 6

[Capt Janusz Pruszkowski report: "Ideological Conference of Warsaw Pact Armies"]

[Summary] "A conference of Main Political Directorate deputy chiefs for ideological affairs in the Warsaw Pact armies, devoted to the patriotic and internationalist education of soldiers in the allied armies, opened in Warsaw on 17 June.

"The conference was opened by Division Gen Jozef Baryka, Main Political Directorate chief in the Polish Army, who emphasized the significance of the problems discussed for deepening friendship and comradery in arms among the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries.

"The delegations of individual armies were headed by: Maj Gen Ivan Shtilyanov, Main Political Directorate deputy chief--the Bulgarian People's Army; Maj Gen Jaroslav Klicha, Main Political Directorate deputy chief and ideological directorate chief--the Czechoslovak People's Army; Lt Gen Ernst Hampf, Main Political Directorate deputy chief--the GDR People's Army; Brigade Gen Tadeusz Szacilo, Main Political Directorate deputy chief and propaganda and agitation directorate chief--the Polish People's Army; Maj Gen Victor Voichita, Main Political Council deputy secretary and propaganda and culture directorate chief--the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Col Karoly Ban, Main Political Directorate deputy chief and propaganda and agitation directorate chief--the Hungarian People's Army; and Col Aleksey Lizichev, Army and Navy Main Political Directorate deputy chief--the Soviet Army.

"Participating in the conference were Army Gen Afanasiy Shcheglov, representative of the commander in chief of the amalgamated armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries to the Polish Army, as well as Maj Gen Nikolay Lushnichenko, Military Council member and Political Directorate chief in the northern group of the Soviet Army.

"Delegation chiefs delivered reports. While emphasizing the importance of consolidating unity among fraternal armies and of comradery in arms, they assessed present experiences and achievements in the sphere of the patriotic and internationalist education of soldiers and at the same time discussed some endeavors concerning further deepening ideo-moral unity and fraternal cooperation among the allied armies in the service of peace and socialism."

The Warsaw conference participants laid wreaths at the grave of the unknown soldier and at the cemetery-mausoleum of Soviet soldiers, visited the first Praga motorized regiment of the Polish Army, the Polish Army Museum, the Lenin Museum and the Zeranie automobile plant.

PREMIER TODOROV DISCUSSES OUTCOME OF CEMA MEETING

AU241230 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Jun 80 pp 1, 7

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO special correspondents Krasimir Ivandzhiyski and Asen Bogdanov interview with Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, at the close of the 34th CEMA Session in Prague on 19 June]

[Text] The 34th CEMA Session has ended in Prague. At this session the results of CEMA's activities during the past year were discussed. [paragraph continues]

The progress of the coordination of national economic plans for the forthcoming 5-year plan period, 1981-85, was dealt with and a number of measures concerning the further improvement of CEMA activities were discussed. Important agreements were signed.

Immediately after the closing of the session in Prague our special correspondents Asen Bogdanov and Krasimir Ivandzhiyski met Stanko Todorov, leader of the Bulgarian Delegation, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee. They interviewed him on the basic problems discussed at the sessi n:

Question: Comrade Todorov, what are the main results of CEMA's activities in the period between the 33d and 34th sessions?

Answer: These results, in the long run, are expressed in the socioeconomic development of each of the fraternal countries, as well as of the community as a whole. The volume of the national income has increased, and industrial and agricultural production has increased. The economic and scientific-technical potential of our socialist community has become more powerful and is being better utilized.

The international prestige and force of attraction of CEMA have been enhanced. The number of countries showing interest in cooperation with CEMA has increased. Our session was attended by representatives from Angola, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, the People' Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY], Mozambique and Laos. The session accepted the request of Afghanistan and granted it the status of a CEMA observer.

I would like to note in particular that the CEMA countries are rendering and will continue in the future to render the necessary assistance to the development of revolutionary Cuba, which is suffering under the constant economic pressure of the United States and under the blockade imposed by the United States.

Question: To what can the results achieved be attributed?

Answer: Of course, these results are the fruit of the selfless efforts of the peoples joined together in the socialist community. Our communist parties are implementing a policy aimed at the more complete utilization of the intensive factors of economic growth. It is a well-known fact that the BCP and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, are implementing this policy with great perseverance. The effectiveness of social production and the quality of production are increasing on this basis.

The ever intensifying economic and scientific-technical cooperation and integration among the CEMA countries are undoubtedly contributing to such successes. Cooperation and integration are increasingly becoming a very important factor in our countries' economic development. The further comprehensive drawing closer together and consolidation of the unity of socialist community states continues.

Question: Were there any difficultues in the economic development of the socialist community and in CEMA activities during the past year?

Answer: Our countries are not protected against the unfavorable influences of the worsening energy crisis, inflation and monetary upheavals, against the continuous increase in the prices of fuel, raw materials and equipment on international markets or against the protectionist measure of certain developed states, in particular those of the United States. Nevertheless, thanks to the ever increasing opportunities which socialist economic integration offers us, we succeeded, to a considerable extent in neutralizing the difficulties and ensuring stability in our countries socioeconomic development. This once more confirms the advantages and viability of our socialist system.

Question: The coordination of the CEMA countries national economic plans for the 1981-85 period has entered its final stage. How do you evaluate the results in this sector?

Answer: The coordination of plans is a well tested method of our cooperation. We succeeded in improving this important part of CEMA activities. Long-term production cooperation is being expanded. The economic structures of the individual countries are being improved. Their interlinking and the mutual complementing of one another is being intensified. We are insuring a better balanced linkage of national economic plans. Scientific-technical cooperation has become more efficient.

Question: Can you tell us how the perfection of the coordination of our national economic plan with the plans of the USSR and of the other CEMA countries expresses itself in detail?

Answer: The "general scheme for specialization and production sharing in material production" and the coordinated trends for the economic and scientific-technical cooperation with other CEMA countries serve as a basis for this cooperation. We also took into consideration the long-term target programs of cooperation.

I would like to stress that in the course of coordination we have multilateral cooperation, and this has established a basis for our economic efficiency. Important agreements were concluded, the implementation of which will play a great role in Bulgaria's economic development during the coming 5-year plan. I have in mind the agreement on international specialization of production in the sector of nuclear power stations for the production of metal-cutting machines with computerized controls.

It is known that because of the limited resources in our country, nuclear power is playing an ever increasing role in satisfying the constantly growing energy demands. Through our participation in international specialization in this sector the prerequisites are being created for ensuring electric power for the intensive development of the Bulgarian economy.

Our country has a developed electronics industry, whose share in industrial production is rapidly growing. The intensification of specialization and production-sharing in this promising branch are creating prerequisites for the fuller and more efficient utilization of the existing production capacities, as well as for their reorganization and modernization in accordance with the most recent scientific-technical achievements.

Question: Can you describe the role of the Soviet Union in settling the key problems of the CEMA countries' economic development at the present stage of development?

Answer: As always, the Soviet Union is manifesting its consistent internationalism and understanding in looking for highly efficient, mutually advantageous solutions. The Soviet Union is aiding the economic development of the fraternal countries and of the entire community. In the coming period the Soviet Union will again supply us with basic raw materials, fuel and equipment, which together with the measures for more thrifty utilization will ensure stability in economic development. The relations of the Soviet Union with the other fraternal countries are built upon this basis.

Question: When will the coordination of plans be concluded?

Answer: I suppose that this will happen within the next few months. Certain questions remain open, but we hope that they will be settled in the final stage of coordination and in the process of signing long-term trade agreements. This will give us the opportunity of starting the new 5-year plan period with the necessary prerequisites for an expanded and intensive production. It will enable us to introduce scientific-technical developments more rapidly and to continue to implement the social program of mature socialism.

Question: How would you sum up the work of this year's CEMA session?

Answer: A wide range of problems of our cooperation and mutual drawing closer together were discussed at the 34th CEMA session. The problems of specialization production-sharing are being implemented on the basis of accelerated scientific-technical progress. The decisions of the session are aimed at rallying the efforts of all CEMA countries for the best possible improvement of the research, production and marketing cycle.

Particular attention was paid at the session to the need to link specialization and production more closely with scientific-technical cooperation, which represents the main factor in modernization of products and a decisive improvement in the technical economic indexes of our goods. In this respect interesting thoughts were expressed concerning working out specific measures by respective organs. Many valuable and constructive proposals were submitted by Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by the leaders of the other fraternal countries' delegations. These proposals will be discussed at the next, 35th CEMA session, which will be held in our capital Sofia.

Question: Comrade Todorov, we thank you on behalf of RABOTNICHESKO DELO's readers for the time you have spared us for the present interview, for the interesting facts and competent opinions you have expressed and for the problems you have discussed in connection with the work of the CEMA session and our participation in it.

CUBA TO GET AID FOR ACCELERATED DEVELOPMENT FROM CEMA

FL201037 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] An agreement for Cuba's accelerated development of more advanced science and technology is among the documents signed in Prague at the end Thursday of the 34th Session of CEMA, which accepted the inclusion of Afghanistan as an observer. It was also decided at the meeting to promote the accelerated development and increased effectivity of the Cuban economy along with those of Vietnam and Mongolia.

The meeting, which also discussed important issues relating to more effective and upgraded cooperation among the CEMA countries, hailed CEMA's growing ties with Mexico, Iraq and Finland, as well as with almost 90 developing countries.

Cuba's delegation to the meeting was headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ SAYS CEMA AIDS UNDERDEVELOPED ECONOMIES

FL202357 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] In Prague, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, today affirmed that the socialist countries are contributing to the modernization and industrialization of the economies of the so-called Third World countries. In an interview granted at the conclusion of the 34th CEMA meeting, the Cuban leader stated that on the other hand, in their relations with capitalism, those countries run into exploitation and unequal treatment.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez stated that in the speeches at the CEMA meeting there were concrete references to the need for increasing relations between the CEMA member countries and developing countries.

## Cuba-CEMA Agreements

FL211754 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, has said in an interview with PRENSA LATINA that the scientific-technical agreement signed by our country at the 34th CEMA Session is highly positive. The Cuban leader led the delegation that attended the 34th CEMA meeting in Prague.

In connection with the agreements signed by Cuba, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said that they are very important because they make the scientific-technical cooperation Cuba has been receiving more systematic. He said that in forthcoming years this cooperation is expected to amount to 150 million rubles. He said that the Soviet Union has granted a 50- million ruble credit, not including the credit it granted for the development of nuclear research in our country. The Cuban vice president also said that the agreements signed by Cuba include systematic research according to area by means of a program that was carefully discussed by CEMA.

The Cuban leader also spoke of relations between CEMA and the countries of the so-called Third World, pointing out that the session that has just ended is an example of the potential for the growing and vigorous development of relations between CEMA and underdeveloped countries.

## CEMA STANDARDIZATION COMMISSION MEETS IN BUCHAREST

AU161916 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/7/1980--The 47th meeting of the CMEA standing commission for standardization took place in Bucharest and was attended by delegations from CMEA member countries and from the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The commission adopted measures for expanding the economic and technical-scientific collaboration of the CMEA member countries, for raising the qualitative level of the specialized products meant for reciprocal deliveries through the elaboration of CMEA standards at a high level of norms and technical conditions.

In keeping with the working plan for 1981, priority will be given to the elaboration of CMEA standards for the products meant for specialization in the field of material production. The commission approved a substantial number of standards and examined and adopted appropriate decisions on a series of other relevant questions.

The meeting passed in a spirit of productive collaboration and mutual understanding.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS MBFR SESSION 19 JUNE

AU231150 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Jun 80 p 7

[Text] Vienna, 19 June, CTK--Edward Jackson, head of the delegation of Great Britain, spoke at the 240th plenary session of the negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, held this Thursday.

He again tried to prove that the latest Western proposals of last December "are a serious attempt to reach a first agreement as rapidly as possible, and simultaneously will help clear the way for an agreement on numerical strength." He then attacked the Warsaw Pact countries' declaration for its allegedly "abstract character" and stressed that the socialist countries "should fill this declaration with practical measures."

Nikolay Tarasov, head of the Soviet delegation, replied to this speech. He said that the Western representatives repeatedly revert to the declaration, which proves that they do not like it, although it recommends a number of concrete measures. He recalled that it was the socialist countries that had proposed a "freeze" of armed forces as far back as 1974.

Regarding the new data on numerical strength as of 1 January 1980, which the two sides had decided to exchange, Nikolay Tarasov pointed out that it appears that none of the socialist states had increased its numerical strength; the opposite was the case. On the other hand, the new data from the Western side indicate that the strength of their ground and air forces has increased.

YUGOSLAV-ROMANIAN TALKS HELD ON CSCE MADRID CONFERENCE

LD211016 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, June 21 (TANJUG)--Representatives of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and of the Romanian Foreign Ministry held consultations in Bucharest on preparations for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

During the friendly talks of some length a high degree of identity of Yugoslavia's and Romania's stands on the importance of the Madrid meeting in the efforts for the strengthening of European security and cooperation was manifested.

The talks were held by deputy coordinator of the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat for the preparations of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Minister Plenipotentiary in the Foreign Secretariat Ivan Kojic, and by Ambassador Ion Datcu.

The representative of the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat was received in Bucharest today by Assistant Foreign Minister Constantin Oancea.

ATA REPORTS UNRESOLVED CONFLICTS OF VENICE MEETING

AU2411147 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Tirana, June 24 (ATA)--As it comes out of the documents issued at the end of the Venice meeting, its organizers have been "careful" not to bring into light the real content of the proceedings and stands maintained by the heads of states or governments, whereas that which was given for public consumption is but a lustre which aims at concealing the sharp interimperialist contradictions and the unbridled economic crises which are eroding the capitalist world. This meeting which dealt with priority with the problems of the international political situation, including Afghanistan, Iran, and Middle East, clearly testifies to the fact that the chief organizers of these kinds of meetings, the USA, has turned them i to an institution for the realization of their expansionist and hegemonic aims, to closely harness the "allies" after their chariot, especially in the present conditions of the aggravation of the Soviet-American rivalry for domination in world. Significant in this direction is the statement by an American official on the eve of the Venice meeting. We, he stresses, wish to know whether we still analyse the strategic tensions in the world in the same way. In other words, Washington seeks to know whether any of the allies aims to come out of the political ranks behind U.S. imperialism.

Like in the former meetings, the meeting of Venice has its staging and background. One aspect of this staging is the expression of "unity", behind which lurks the "crisis of distrust", as the Western press itself calls it, between the USA and its allies. This is also the background of the tour Carter has begun of several countries of Western Europe. U.S. imperialism strives to maintain the control and dictate on the allies at all costs, to engage them whenever and how it likes in its adventurous actions against the Iranian people, to assign them the role they should play in its plots in the Middle East, to guide them in the hypocritical imperialist game concerning Afghanistan's occupation by the Soviet social-imperialists.

The senior representatives of the 7 main capitalist countries gathered in Venice at a time when the cyclic crisis of capitalism is showing no sign of amelioration.

This economic blind alley, the energy and raw material crisis, the narrowing of the sphere of the export of capital and the increase of difficulties to ensure profits through the neocolonialist policy, has sharpened the contradictions among the capitalist countries, which surely have been reflected in the meeting of the "seven". But these contradictions are not mentioned in the joint declaration issued after the meeting. It reflects only the "common language" of these imperialist powers, the stale claim that allegedly the cause of the economic crisis are the just measures of the non-industrialized countries in defence of their national interests, the legitimate measures of the OPEC member countries for the increase of the oil prices.

The bourgeois propaganda is making great clamour about the "positive balance sheet" of the meeting of Venice. This is much fuss about nothing. The contradictions between the imperialist powers have been covered up but have not been wiped out. The economic problems remain unsolved.

DAILY SCORES USSR EXPLOITATION OF CEMA MEMBERS

AU211423 Tirana ATA in English 0912 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] Tirana, June 21 (ATA)--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT writes today in an article that the Soviet Union treats the COMECON member countries not as equal partners and sovereign states, but as unproclaimed "republics" of its empire.

With regard to the dictate exerted on the "fraternal countries" in the field of combustibles, the newspaper points out that the Soviet Union is exerting pressure on these countries to accept the further increase of their prices. The Soviet social-imperialists, stresses the article, threaten to close the taps and paralyze their economic activity, unless its dictate of prices is accepted.

Exposing the attempts of the Soviet revisionist leaders, and their propaganda, which were increased in the case of the last COMECON meeting in Prague to put forward the processes of integration as "socialist internationalism in action" and model of "equal relations", the article says: As a consequence of the neocolonialist policy pursued by the Soviet socialimperialists and of the policy of subjugation pursued by the revisionist parties in power in the countries of Eastern Europe, the economies of these countries have been turned into appendages of the Soviet capitalist economy and are in complete dependence on the Soviet metropolis. According to data published by the Soviet statistics themselves, during the last five years the Soviet Union has ensured from these countries 40 percent of its needs for new ships, 33 percent of the needs for wagons, 12 percent of the needs for machinery, nearly 1/3 of the needs for rolling machineries, etc. During the five years the Soviet capitalist economies will take from the "fraternal countries" more than 1,000 sets of equipments for the construction of industrial projects. Serving as appendages of the Soviet economy, continues the article, the economies of the COMECON are dependent on the requests and conjunctures of the Soviet market, of the Soviet bourgeoisie.

The newspaper stresses at the end that the deepening of integration in the framework of COMECON will certainly bring about the further enslavement of the economies its member countries from the Soviet Union and will increase the ransom they should pay to make easier the burden of the crisis of the Soviet economy to increase the profits of the new Soviet bourgeoisie.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

AU191929 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs, today received Omar Martinez Legorreta, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Mexican States to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials to the chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

GOSPODINOV: SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL OF 'EXCEPTIONAL IMPORTANCE'

AU241004 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 23 (BTA)--S. Gospodinov comments:

For all sober-thinking and realistic-minded observers of the Afghan events, who understand the nature of the international help rendered by the Soviet Union to that country, the Soviet initiative to withdraw units of the limited military contingent there does not come as a surprise. It could surprise only those who believe in the babbling of the imperialist and Beijing propaganda about "Soviet menace", "Soviet expansionism in the Middle East", and some mythical "Soviet striving for military presence in the gulf countries".

The reducing of the Soviet military contingent in Afghanistan was prompted by objective conditions: the continuing stabilization of the internal situation in that country, the wide support of the Afghan people to the new democratic system, the defeat of the chief counterrevolutionary forces.

Naturally neither Moscow, nor Kabul have been deceived that the enemies of the Afghan revolution are completely defeated. A long and difficult struggle with the terrorist and subversive gangs is forthcoming, gangs armed and generously financed by the USA, China, Pakistan and other countries. A long battle is also due on the diplomatic front for the recogntion of new Afghanistan, for guaranteeing its territorial integrity and national sovereignty, for respecting the right of the Afghan people to decide themselves their destiny without interference in their internal affairs.

The coordinated Soviet-Afghan initiative should open at least the eyes of the counter-revolutionaries (?and their) patrons. It should show them firmly and unambiguously that the history cannot be reversed, that sooner or later the existing sociopolitical reality in Afghanistan must be accepted.

When assessed in an international aspect, the Soviet decision acquires exceptional importance. It is a fresh proof of the consistency of the Soviet Union in acting in favour of peace and detente, in assisting the seeking of a positive solution even to the acute problems. Along with this it makes the United States, China, Pakistan and all the others, who have been fanning out for months the provocational "Afghan issue", face the inevitable necessity to contribute constructively in their turn to the political regulation of the situation in that part of the world.

SOVIET ROLE, WEST'S 'RECKLESSNESS' IN DETENTE PROCESS VIEWED

AU241553 Sofia BTA in English 1447 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (BTA commentator Todor Stoyanov)--A whole decade revealed the dialectic correlation between the military strategic balance of forces in the two worlds and detente. The seventies took a special place in history: They showed to peoples the intransient value of parity as a basis for all vital processes in international relations. It was in exactly that sense of the word that Moscow and the other world capitals of the socialist community spoke of the balance of forces as a basic leverage through which peaceful co-existence between the opposite social systems can be maintained and assessed it as a discovery of the nuclear age with which world peace is and will be strongly connected.

Loyal to humanism and its socialist policy, the greatest state of the new world--the Soviet Union--filled the entire past decade with explicit declarations and a long chain of initiatives to make mankind realize of the importance of the balance-detente-disarmament-peace relationship. As a result of these historic efforts the calm and the sense of security became more tangible. An ever growing number of people all over the world realized that the conflicts are surmountable, that the dialogue between the states emerges as a paramount instrument for defusing the critical situations, and along with it for defusing war.

At the same time Moscow and the other socialist capitals warned of the attempts at disrupting the balance of forces, at burdening the living on the planet with hazards concerning every one.

The aggressive circles, however, turned a deaf ear to these warnings, and most of all those aggressive circles which lie across the Atlantic. America became again a pioneer of tension in international relations, a mastermind of the policy of confrontation. Yielding to the Washington pressure the NATO member-states biased in different degrees towards the doctrines of unilateral superiority. The menace was again turned into a key instrument of imperialist policy, endangering to sink the order of the seventies into a hectic chaos.

The White House and those who are close to the White House have however forgotten the main thing: The responsibility to peace means also a firmness to the enemies of peace!

Remaining a firm and consistent champion of detente Moscow was forced by the circumstances to declare from the high tribune of the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union: The actions of the militarists, leading up to disruption of the balance and the delay of the objective process of renovation of the world, require the vigilance and the all-round strengthening of the defensive capacity of the first socialist state!

The dictation is inapplicable as a policy addressed to Moscow.

The only answer to dictation is firmness and tenacity! The declaration which arrived last night from Moscow, marked the hour of determination, but also the hour of hope that the recklessness of the West will give in to the dialogue, the game of superiority, to the balance of forces.

History knows of no other way in our time.

RADIO FREE EUROPE BERATED FOR 'FABRICATIONS AGAINST BULGARIA'

AU230956 Sofia BTA in English 0844 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 23 (BTA)--The "Free Europe" diversion radio station is a political anachronism, an obstacle on the way to a truly free Europe, a Europe freed from the sword of Damocles of military menace, writes Mrs Stela Avishay in RABOTNICHESKO DELO today. Pointing out that some ten foreign radio stations are now broadcasting in Bulgarian seeking to inculcate bourgeois ideological ideas, she stresses that "Free Europe" stands out among these with the spread of falsehood and fabrications against Bulgaria, with its rude attempts at interfering in her internal affairs, with its attempts at undermining the legally established socialist order in the country.

It is said in the article that in spite of public pressure in the United States and in other countries for dismantling the radio station, the leading circles in the USA are firm to rescue it through organizational reforms, as they call them. The author goes on to analyse these "reforms" and to confirm that the station continues to spread slanders and lies about the Soviet foreign policy. In this way "Free Europe" is actively abetting the hazardous policy of the White House aimed at fanning up military hysteria, at stepping up the arms race, she stresses.

Mrs Avishay marks that at present the main efforts of the radio station are directed at discrediting the Bulgarian Communist Party. "It attacks its leading role, its international ties with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. "Free Europe" abuses all the generations of party workers, writes Mrs Avishay. From the mouth of former Bulgarians, agents of the fascist police it launches mean, impudent slanders against one of the greatest sons of our people--George Dimitrov.

It is said that quite deliberately the station is seeking to destroy Bulgaro-Soviet friendship. "The diversion radio station" writes the author, "proposes also an anti-communist alternative of its own. To the proletarian internationalism and our relations of friendship with the Soviet Union, it opposes the fanning up of nationalistic feelings". In conclusion Mrs Avishay notes that "Free Europe" is an enemy of detente, of the acquaintance and equitable cooperation between peoples.

BCP MARKS 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY

Kaloyanov Article

AU250755 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Jun 80 p 5

[Georgi Kaloyanov article: "Consistent and Uncompromising Struggle for the People's Rights"--"The 60th Anniversary of the Iranian People's Party--Tudeh--Heir of the Iranian Communist Party"]

[Text] A modest building several stores high next to Tehran University draws attention to itself because of the lively animation that seems to be there. Visitors are coming and going. Next to the building there is a bookstand on the street where the works of Marx, Engels and Lenin in the Farsi language are on sale. The house we are talking about is the headquarters of the Iranian People's Party--Tudeh--which has resumed its activities after its deeply clandestine status under the shah's regime.

The Tudeh Party, as the heir of the Iranian Communist Party, is celebrating its 60th anniversary. On 22 June 1920 in the city of Anzali on the shores of the Caspian Sea the First Congress of the Iranian Communist Party took place.

This happened immediately after the Great October Socialist Revolution. The British interventionists had invaded the young Soviet state from Iranian territory but they were defeated and the national liberation movement in Iran entered a new stage. The Iranian Communist Party stood in the first ranks of the struggle against the British oppression and the despotic monarchic regime. It organized a widespread campaign for the recognition of the young Soviet republic and for the establishment of friendly relations with the USSR.

The legal activities of the Iranian Communist Party did not last very long. In 1921 Shah Reza Pahlavi (father of the last shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi) established a dictatorial regime and the Iranian Communist Party was forces to go underground. Its supporters were subjected to merciless persecution.

In 1934 the Iranian Communist Party resumed its political activities under the leadership of Dr. Taqi Arrani, founder of the party, charismatic leader and revolutionary-internationalist, outstanding scholar, and glorious son of the Iranian people. Under his guidance the Iranian Communist Party began to propagate the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and succeeded in rallying the progressive forces for the struggle against Reza Pahlavi's dictatorial regime. However, the persecution and repressive measures were intensified. The police arrested the leading nucleus of the party. Dr Arrani was prosecuted, along with 52 members of the party, and he was brutally assassinated in prison in 1940.

In 1941 a legal party--the Iranian People's Party--Tudeh--was established. It was the heir of the Iranian Communist Party's revolutionary traditions. This was a period of upsurge in the Iranian democratic and anti-imperialist movement, which expanded, in particular, after the victory of the Soviet Union over Hitler's Germany. The Tudeh Party assumed the leadership of this movement and actively participated in establishing a people's government in Iranian Azarbayjan and in Iranian Kurdistan. The representatives of this party joined the Iranian Government. This, however, did not last long. The reactionary circles, with the support of the United States and the United Kingdom, gained the upper hand and the communist ministers were removed from the government. The people's governments in Azarbayjan and Kurdistan were defeated. The Iranian People's Party--Tudeh--was banned.

In 1951 the government of Dr Mossadeq came to power. With the support of the Tudeh Party it introduced a number of radical measures for reform. In 1953, however, the U.S. CIA organized a military coup. Mossadeq was eliminated from the government and the shah was restored to the throne.

This is how the darkest period in the Iranian people's lives began. Merciless terror reigned. Thousands and tens of thousands of supporters of the Iranian People's Party--Tudeh--were imprisoned and many of them were killed by the shah's secret police--SAVAK. On the pretext of struggling against communism, SAVAK terrorized all other democratic forces in Iran.

The armed uprising of 10-11 February 1979, which was the climax of the victorious revolution, was a historic victory. The centuries-old monarchy was overthrown and Iran was freed from dependency upon American imperialism. The Iranian People's Party--Tudeh--has contributed to this victory. The cadres of this party most actively participated in protest demonstrations against the shah's regime and in armed struggles for the seizing of power. This was not all. The Tudeh Party is the oldest political party in Iran and was the first to raise the banner of anti-imperialist struggle and the first to point out the danger of American imperialism. For a long time the Tudeh Party was the only political force struggling against the shah's despotic regime. The party made the greatest sacrifices for this struggle and its fighters became national heroes.

Although it developed and triumphed under the leadership of the Shi'ite clergy, the Iranian revolution is anti-imperialist, antimonarchist and democratic. It is a people's revolution. It inaugurated a new era in the country, an era of national independence and democratic change. The Tudeh Party correctly appreciated the struggle and policy of Ayatollah Khomeyni and fully supported him before the victory, as well as after it.

The Iranian revolution is now going through a difficult period of struggle for the consolidation of power and the defense of the people's revolutionary achievements.

It is under these circumstances and in this atmosphere that the Iranian People's Party--Tudeh--is now operating. [paragraph continues]

Its most important task at the present stage is to create a united people's front of all true revolutionaries, which includes all organizations of the people's fedayeen and people's mojahedin as well as all true supporters of Ayatollah Khomeyni and all people-oriented forces in Iranian society. This is the trend followed by the Tudeh party. Its leaders are optimistic. It is the only political party that is fully united internally and is attracting supporters. It is, however, the target of attacks from various sides.

The Iranian People's Party--Tudeh--enjoys great international prestige because it firmly maintains Marxist-Leninist positions and proletarian internationalism.

In an interview given to the daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO on 18 February 1980, Comrade Nurodin Kianuri, first secretary of the Iranian People's Party--Tudeh--described the situation and future outlook of his party in the following manner:

"The only political organization that is growing and gaining new positions is our party. That is why there are increasing attacks on it from all sides--on the part of the counter-revolution and American imperialism, as well as certain other forces.

"The ruling U.S. circles consider our party the strongest and most serious factor of anti-imperialist struggle and they are therefore doing everything in their power to create obstacles along the path of our movement and to prevent the growth of our influence among the people. They are inventing fairy tales about our party and are slandering it by all means possible. Despite all this, our strength is growing and our prestige in Iranian political life is constantly being enhanced."

Central Committee Greetings

AU242110 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jun 80 pp 1,2

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the Central Committee of the Iranian People's Party--Tudeh:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Communist Party of Iran the BCP conveys to you and to all members of your party the most sincere, fraternal congratulations.

Bulgarian communists are well acquainted with your party as a vanguard and tested detachment of the Iranian workers class. They highly appreciate the contribution of the Iranian Communist Party and later, of its worthy successor, the Iranian People's Party--Tudeh--to the consolidation of the unity of the international communist movement, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The BCP and the Bulgarian people welcome the victories achieved by the Iranian people in their struggle against the antipeople's pro-imperialist regime of the shah and are in solidarity with the legitimate aspirations of the people of Iran to consolidate Iran's national independence. The BCP and the Bulgarian people resolutely condemn the aggressive policy of imperialism against Iran and the attempts of reaction inside and outside the country to stop the democratic development of the country.

The Bulgarian communists highly appreciate the great contribution your party made to the difficult and heroic struggle of the Iranian people in overthrowing the shah's dictatorship and its work devoted to rallying all progressive forces in Iran in the struggle for Iran's socioeconomic progress.

Long live friendship between the BCP and the Iranian People's Party--Tudeh!

Long live friendship between the Bulgarian and Iranian peoples!

TALKS END WITH ZAMBIA, DOCUMENTS SIGNED

AU241933 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] This afternoon at the Boyana residence in Sofia, the closing official talks were held between Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Daniel Lisulo, prime minister of Zambia. During the friendly talks, further developing the mutually beneficial ties and deepening the cooperation between the two countries were discussed. As a result of the (?accord) reached between them, the following documents were signed: a cooperation agreement in the sphere of air transportation; an agreement on the exchange of goods; a program for scientific and cultural exchange and an agreement recognizing the [word indistinct] of the diplomats.

INTERNATIONAL IDEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL CONFERENCE OPENS

AU241548 Sofia BTA in English 1455 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 24 (BTA)--"Ideological warfare and mass culture" is the theme of a round table meeting which opened here today. It is organized by "Problems of Peace and Socialism" magazine and by the culture research institute with the Committee for Culture and the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

In the course of three days a great deal of issues will be discussed, all of them related to mass culture, its historical origin and its present state under the conditions of capitalism and real socialism; the alternative which socialist culture sets to the bourgeois mass culture; the ways of overcoming the negative phenomena related to the bourgeois mass culture; the development of mass culture under the conditions of socialism.

The agenda includes also a wide-ranging discussion of the Bulgarian experience in the aesthetic education of youth and the management of cultural processes as a major stage in the construction of the advanced socialist society. The meeting is attended by scholars, specialists and representatives of parties from Asia, America, Africa and Europe.

ZHIVKOV WRITES BRITAIN'S LORD SNOW ON DIMITROV PRIZE

AU241916 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] London, June 24 (BTA correspondent)--Today Mr Vladimir Velchev, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to Great Britain, presented a letter of greetings to the famous British scholar, novelist and public figure Lord Snow from Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the Bulgarian State Council, on the Dimitrov peace, democracy and social progress prize Lord Snow was awarded for 1980. "[Words indistinct] the letter and by the attention I was accorded," said Lord Snow. He expressed cordial gratitude to the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and personally to Mr Todor Zhivkov for the high prize conferred on him.

HUSAK THANKS CEAUSESCU FOR CABLE ON REELECTION

AU231200 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 20 Jun 80 p 6

[Cable from President Gustav Husak to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Allow me to cordially thank the Romanian working people and you personally for the congratulations conveyed on my reelection as CSSR president.

I am firmly convinced that the development of comprehensive friendly cooperation between our two parties and countries will continue, to the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Romanian peoples and in the interests of socialist construction, the unity of the socialist community and the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president

POLEDNIK ADDRESSES YOUTH RALLY IN SUSICE

LD212302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 21 Jun 80

[Text] The fourteenth meeting of young people at Sumava culminated in a demonstration at Susice today, attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, headed by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee, who conveyed to those at the meeting the greetings of the party Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front and personal greetings and wishes for success in work and in private life from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic.

In his speech, Comrade Polednik paid great attention to the contemporary international situation. He recalled that imperialism uses every opportunity to make attacks against the forces of peace and progress. The capitalist countries always employ the words freedom, democracy and human rights but at the same time fail to implement the most fundamental rights of employment, education and health protection. In the [words indistinct] United States President Carter declares various parts of the world as his sphere of influence and blocks disarament negotiations. This dangerous course can mean a threat to peace and peaceful development in the world.

However, Comrade Polednik stressed that it was in the power of the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and of all the peace-loving forces of the world to safeguard peace. The fight for peace is the fight for our future and the future of generations to come.

Concluding his speech at the meeting of young people at Susice, Comrade Polednik expressed the conviction that in the next few years our young people will put all their effort and all their intelligence into fulfilling plan assignments so that we will be able to further maintain our standard of living and improve it wherever possible.

REPORTAGE ON SEVENTH CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE 19-20 JUNE

Opened by Mittag

LD200950 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0818 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Berlin--The Seventh SED Central Committee and GDR Council of Ministers Construction Conference was opened by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the Palace of the Republic in Berlin today. To the applause of the 2,500 construction workers and 300 guests from GDR Bezirke he extended a particularly warm welcome to Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. The conference was also attended by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Gerhard Grueneberg, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Krolikowski, Konrad Naumann, Harry Tisch and Werner Walde.

At the 2-day conference the construction workers will review the results achieved in implementing the decisions of the ninth congress concerning their industry, and discuss the tasks of the construction industry regarding preparations for the 10th SED Congress and the 1981-85 plan.

Guenter Mittag stressed that the seventh construction conference is dominated by the preparations for the 10th SED Congress. From this follows the fundamental tasks concerning the work of all construction workers and all others responsible for construction activities in the GDR. The construction industry has to solve great tasks to successfully fashion a developed socialist society in the GDR. The performance of construction workers is an essential prerequisite for the growth of the GDR's economic strength. High performance on their part is indispensable for the realization of the important housing program. It creates the decisive material basis for the socialist development of education, culture, science and the health service. This is a great social responsibility which must be discharged with clear political understanding, a high degree of knowledge and ability and personal commitment.

The main address was given by Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker.

During the first day of the seventh construction conference, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council and other members of the party and state leadership visited the exhibition of new products and technologies in the construction sector in Berlin's Marx-Engels-Platz. With the help of the technological lines and many newly developed products on show and with the aid of models and diagrams, Wolfgang Junker pointed to outstanding achievements of scientific-technological progress. They are just as much the result of concentrated research and development as of the creative ideas of innovators and rationalizers.

Discussions at the construction conference began in the afternoon.

The conference participants ended their first day of discussions on Thursday evening. In the discussion following the construction minister's address, 12 workers, artisans, leading employees of the construction industry and the state apparatus addressed the session.

Professor Hans Fritsche, president of the GDR building academy, reported on important energy-saving research tasks in the fields of reconstruction in the industry and housing construction, which were finished ahead of time.

To reduce construction expenditure by 15 percent by 1985, the efforts of the construction academy collectives are now directed toward the more rapid creation of scientific prerequisites for the intensive expanded production of buildings in the spheres of new construction, reconstruction, modernization and preservation. Efficiency is being linked with good town planning and architectural quality.

The technological research of the academy is concentrated on areas in which the greatest amount of human efforts can be saved and made easier, and production consumption reduced. High standards in the construction industry are determined increasingly by microelectronics and automation.

Speech by Junker

LD201030 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0858 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Report on the speech by GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker at the Seventh SED Central Committee and GDR Council of Ministers Construction Conference held at the Palace of the Republic in Berlin on 19 June--quotation marks as received]

[Text] Berlin--"It is and remains a fact that for the continued fashioning of the developed socialist society in our country, construction is of far-reaching and constantly increasing importance. Aggravated external conditions place higher demands on the effectiveness and quality of the entire investment and construction activities," GDR Construction Minister Wolfgang Junker said at the seventh construction conference in Berlin today. "More than ever it is a question of reliably implementing the scheduled goals for strengthening the material-technological base of our economy, raising the GDR's economic efficiency, including in national defense; the consistent implementation of the housing-construction program as the core of our party's social policy, first and foremost in the development of the capital of our republic, Berlin; and for the investment projects in education and the social and cultural sector. To achieve these goals with the least expenditure on resources and with high quality is the decisive contribution which the construction industry must make to the steady continuation of the unity of our party's economic and social policy".

"It is the fundamental concern of this conference to solve the most important problems and to set higher standards for the creative abilities of construction workers and all working people concerned with construction, regarding their work for the coming 5-year plan and during the time to the 10th SED Congress," the minister continued.

The fundamental orientation which our party leadership has provided by its decisions regarding the raising of the effectiveness of investment and construction activities provides a clear guidance for work. The 800,000 construction workers in our republic are not only aware of their great responsibility to society; they know that constant care and support for their work is and remains a firm part of our party's policy. This conference stresses this with all emphasis. On behalf of the construction workers of our country I would like to thank the Central Committee of our party and its secretary general, our friend and Comrade Erich Honecker, most warmly for this."

Minister Junker stressed that overall, a good record could be presented to the conference on the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress for the construction industry. "From the beginning of 1976 till the end of May this year production in the construction industry amounted to M147.2 billion, which by the end of 1980 will rise to over M168 billion. The annual growth rates of production average 5.2 percent. Of these, 80 percent were achieved by an increase in labor productivity.

"A particular key point is safeguarding the scheduled construction projects for strengthening the material-technological base of our economy, science and national defense," the minister said. "Important projects of the energy and raw materials industry, of mechanization and automation as well as of the ancilliary and consumer goods industry were completed and commissioned at the scheduled dates. They include such important projects as the second stage of the Boxberg power station, the Orenburg gas pipeline, the enlargement of the production base at the Elektroprojek and Anlagenbau combine in Berlin and the Robotron combine in Dresden."

After paying tribute to the reduction of building times achieved in industrial, transportation and agricultural construction, Minister Junker said: "It can be assessed with complete certainty at this stage that the targets of the ninth party congress for the housing construction program will be reached by the end of this year and considerably exceeded in important sectors. Our party's unwavering endeavor to solve by 1990 the GDR housing question as a social problem is thus successfully implemented. During the 4 and 1/2 years since 1976 about 710,000 apartments have been built or modernized and the pro rata target of the current 5-year plan exceeded by about 60,000 apartments. This includes about 60,000 owner-occupied homes built especially for workers and families with many children, which were constructed thanks to the generous support of our socialist state. Altogether housing conditions have noticeably been improved for an additional 2,100,000 citizens."

By the end of the year the 5-year plan targets could be expected to be exceeded by 8,000 places in creches and by 10,000 in kindergartens.

The minister announced that in the GDR capital, Berlin, between 1976 and the end of May this year, about 69,000 newly built or modernized apartments were handed over. This was over 70 percent more than during the same period of the previous 5-year plan. Minister Junker paid tribute to the contribution of the "FDJ-initiative Berlin" to this achievement. After speaking about individual construction enterprises he continued: "Strong impetus was provided to industry and the construction industry by the exchange of experience at Gera of our party's Central Committee with the general managers of the combines and the party organizers of the Central Committee. The commitment undertaken there to exceed the production targets for 1980 by the output of 2 days while using mainly saved materials, increasingly determines the approach and initiatives of construction collectives. For many it has been a matter of honor to achieve a day's lead over the plan by the 35th anniversary of the liberation from Hitlerite fascism, and to extend this lead still further by the 7th construction conference. Among them are the collectives of the Bau und Montagekombinat (BMK) Erfurt, the BMK Kohle und Energie, the Kombinat Technische Gebaeudeausruestung, as well as the construction workers of Gera, Magdeburg, Frankfurt and Erfurt Bezirke.

The minister next explained the tasks facing the construction industry during 1981-85. A growing proportion of resources will be used to develop the republic's material technological base. In housing it is envisaged to provide by new construction or modernization 930,000 to 950,000 apartments, including 600,000 newly-built apartments, together with the necessary social facilities. Repairs for the maintenance of housing stock are to increase to 126 percent.

This calls for "a dynamic increase in the efficiency and effectiveness of the construction industry. Calculations for drawing up the 1981-85 5-year plan are based on an increase in the output of the construction industry to 127-128 percent. The annual increase is to be about 5 percent. To this end construction workers must make a substantially greater contribution to raising the national income and its most effective use".

In view of the aggravated imperialist policy of aggression and the worldwide shortage and rising cost of raw materials and primary fuels, better use of materials on hand has to be made and a greater increase in performance has to be ensured from available material and energy resources. "The decisive reduction of resources needed for construction, the shortening of construction times and lowering the specific input of energy and materials over the whole range of investment and construction activities is becoming a task of great economic importance," Wolfgang Junker stressed.

"Compared with the level achieved so far, construction expenditure must be reduced by about 15 percent. The most rational use of existing housing stocks and the overall program of new construction, conversion, modernization and maintenance are of fundamental importance in this context. It is a command of economic common sense and foresight to maintain and modernize with care the substantial asset of a housing stock valued at about M450 billion. We must take into full account the resulting changes in construction needs, especially the rapidly growing share of construction work for conversion and modernization.

"Construction schedules, especially for projects in industry and science, must be reduced by 30-50 percent compared with the level reached so far," the minister said.

"The speeding up and comprehensive application of construction methods designed to save energy are of great importance for raising the GDR's economic efficiency. We have set ourselves the target to reduce energy consumption by 30 percent in 1985 by better thermal insulation of newly-built and converted buildings and the perfection of the technical equipment of buildings. This corresponds to a saving of 5.5 million tons of lignite." At the same time the building materials and prefabrication industry should achieve at least three-quarters of the scheduled production increase without using additional energy.

To ensure the economic use of materials, the specific consumption of materials for rolled steel and sawn timber is to be reduced by 3.9 percent and for cement by 2.5 percent per annum.

"Constantly raising labor productivity is and remains the crucial problem for the necessary increase in efficiency and thus for the reliable fulfillment of the scheduled construction tasks," Minister Junker stressed. "This concerns all sectors of construction activities. The proposed increase in labor productivity of 4 percent annually for the construction industry as a whole, makes it necessary, in view of the changed structure of the construction tasks, that in important sectors of the industry, growth rates of productivity of 6-7 percent and more just be reached." In this context the minister spoke of the need for comprehensive rationalization and the application of scientific-technical progress.

During the coming 5-year plan the GDR construction industry is faced with the task of saving between 80-90 million man-hours annually. "That is tantamount to an increase in performance corresponding to the output of about 35,000 construction workers." The cost-performance ratio is the clearest expression of economic efficiency and the incorruptible yardstick for the effectiveness of intensification from research and design down to every worksite. The aim is an annual reduction of costs averaging 1.5 percent.

Turning to the specific aims of the individual sectors of the construction industry, Wolfgang Junker stressed that absolute priority must be given "to those industrial and scientific projects whose commissioning by the scheduled dates and possibly earlier will ensure a high increase in finished products for export, for supplies to the population and the requirements of the economy". Nearly 40 percent of industrial investments will go to the further development of the energy industry.

"It is particularly urgent therefore to effect--together with the working people of the powerstation and installations industry--rational solutions for constructing nuclear power stations and liqnite-burning heating plants and re-equipping briquette factories tothe highest international standards."

"The 11th and 12th meetings of the SED Central Committee have once again affirmed our party's firm resolve to pursue consistently the implementation of the housing program as the core of the social policy of the party of the working class, in order to solve, step by step, the housing question as a social problem in our republic," the minister continued.

As laid down by the SED Politburo and the Council of Ministers in March this year, 930-950 thousand apartments, including the necessary communal facilities, are to be newly-built or modernized from 1981-85. "At the same time the scheduled above-average growth in house construction in the capital, Berlin, as well as in Leipzig, Dresden, Halle and Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirke must be safeguarded. Now, as before, priority must be given to satisfying the most urgent housing needs of working class families, families with many children and young married couples, and at the same time to build new houses at the focal points of our economic development in order to encourage workers to move there."

Minister Junker made a strong call for lowering investments and resources devoted to construction, such as by chosing favorable sites, and observing a balance regarding new building construction, modernization and the preservation of existing building stocks. "The present draft of the guidelines for the development of town planning and architecture which was drawn up by the association of architects and the construction academy is a good foundation for focusing the creative abilities of our architects and town planners on new requirements", he stressed.

"The worthy development of our capital, Berlin, is and remains a political task of the first order in carrying out the decisions of the ninth congress", the minister continued. "Proceeding from a thorough analysis of what has already been achieved, the Politburo last January confirmed the most important aims, tasks and solutions for the most effective preparations and implementation of the investment and construction activities for the 1980 plan and the coming 5-year plan. This provides a clear and long-term orientation for the development of our capital, in particular for the 1981-85 housing construction program. This applies also to the necessary increase in the performance of the Berlin construction industry and the future deployment of construction capacities from the Bezirke and the centrally managed building combines".

During the 1981-85 period, 100-105 thousand apartments are to be newly built or modernized in the capital. Newly built housing will comprise 65-70 thousand apartments. "As in the past, the communal facilities which go with them will be built in the new and existing residential districts. Important key points in the city center will be developed architecturally and functionally".

After commenting on the construction materials industry, the minister turned to the integrated plan for the construction industry which has been drawn up in this form for the first time this year, and which establishes better conditions for coordinating planning, accounting and contracting. He pointed out that the new prices for construction work which came into force at the beginning of this year should be used comprehensively for an effective reduction of construction materials and energy costs, and for raising quality. He pointed out that every year about 30,000 young people who had completed the polytechnic secondary school education, chose a job in the construction industry.

At present about one third of all building workers in the GDR are under 25. Guidance of trainees is therefore of great importance.

"Construction in our country has a clear and inspiring future which serves as a spur for great creative achievements to everyone who commits his knowledge and ability to this field," Minister Junker exclaimed. "To give of their best for the 10th congress and everything for the good of the people is a matter of honor for the construction workers of our republic."

Speech by Honecker

LD202046 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1635 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--In a speech delivered today at the seventh GDR construction conference in Berlin, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, said that the conference had dealt with those talks "whose implementation served to successfully pursue our economic and social policies."

Construction work should be aesthetically pleasing, modern and efficient, and it should make use of all the opportunities offered by science and technology. This task is facing us at a time when "it is important, as a result of the aggravation of the international situation by imperialism, particularly the United States, and the change in foreign economic conditions, to unite even more closely than before the scientific-technical revolution with the advantages of the socialist society, in order to contribute to the consolidation of peace and the further progress of socialism," Erich Honecker stressed.

"Completing the tasks we set for ourselves at this conference will enable us to safeguard, in the worldwide argument between socialism and imperialism, that which we have achieved through our economic and social policy and to further increase the material and cultural living standard of the people. This requires that we strengthen our economic capability. This we need in order to consolidate socialism's positions and to meet our obligations in the fight for peace," Erich Honecker continued.

The conference had exemplified "that our party stands uncompromisingly by its word of further dynamically developing the national economy and of solving the housing question as a social problem by 1990. The development of the competition movement for the 10th party congress, the hitherto biggest competition in the GDR's history, underlines that the working class and all workers stand by their word given to our party."

The 10th SED Congress "will mark out the way for shaping the advanced socialist society in our country until 1985," Erich Honecker said. "Its preparation and realization is thus a significant event in the life of our people. Also in the 1980's the socialist revolution will characterize the intellectual-cultural face of the GDR as a socialist state of workers and peasants, which has the historic task of realizing on German soil the ideas of the greatest sons of the German people, Karl Marx and Fredrich Engels.

When we look at international events and developments, these are stormy times full of strife. At the center of worldwide altercations are the increasingly grave questions of peace and war. It must be said that decisions of enormous consequences for the peoples' future, for the whole existence of mankind, are at stake."

"It is precisely now that we are receiving impressive confirmation of the fact that socialism and peace are indivisible, whereas imperialism retains its aggressive nature," Erich Honecker said. "If Europe has been living without a war for 35 years now, then this is due above all to the might, the influence and consistent struggle of the Soviet Union and the socialist community of states. No one in our country, which is ruled by workers and peasants, stands to gain from a war or is interested in war adventures. The rule of profit and consequently the root of aggression, as well as the policies of threat and force against foreign peoples, have been abolished here. Socialism and communism are being built here and all efforts are directed at the good of the people. Peace is the greatest prerequisite for this. It is the basic concern of all people who wish to pursue their peaceful daily work without fear and without being concerned about another war."

"However, the course of confrontation being pursued by the most reactionary circles, and particularly the United States, and their great onslaught on the results of the detente policy, is once again seriously threatening peace," Erich Honecker stated. "It has led to the noticeable worsening of the international situation, which we have at present. Never before has NATO armed itself to the extent which it is doing at present, and this arming is constantly being escalated in keeping with Washington's May 1978 long-term program. The main import of its aggressive concept is the Brussels missile decision, which was passed at the end of last year with the proclaimed aim of exerting pressure on the Soviet Union by stationing new nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe, practically at its doorstep. Added to this we have the further and ill-omened fact of the nonratification by the United States of the SALT II treaty.

Imperialism has demonstrated "that it will not flinch at the risk of starting a nuclear holocaust in the search for a way out of its crisis."

"While playing with fire, whether in Europe or the crisis points of the Middle and Near East as well as in other regions of the world, imperialism disregards the peoples' interests," Erich Honecker continued. "It doesn't care a rap for sovereignty and independence of other states when boundlessly extending its spheres of influence and satisfying its yearning for oil and other raw materials in the interest of profit."

In reply to the question of how things are to continue in view of the international situation, there was only one answer. "It is that increasingly everything must be done in order to repel the confrontation strategists and to defend peace. Of decisive import are the ending of the arms race and practical measures for disarmament. These demands are at present at the center of world attention."

"Our GDR and the other socialist fraternal states in the Warsaw Treaty have a clear concept for the next targets and paths in the fight for peace," Erich Honecker said. This concept had been submitted to the May meeting of the Political Consultative Committee and had attracted great international attention. "Now the objective is to make that which has been recognized to be correct the standard of interstate relations. This also includes the preparation for the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe."

"Active socialist foreign policy is, above all, active peace policy," Erich Honecker noted. "The Warsaw documents testify to this. With them we appeal to everyone in the world responsible in governments, to all who think realistically and who are willing to regard it as their highest duty to save mankind from a nuclear catastrophe.

"We want peace to eventually become the normal way of life of people. However difficult it may be to achieve this goal, we are deeply convinced that its realization is possible--possible through joint struggle, through unswerving, persistent efforts."

In this view we have been strengthened at his meeting yesterday with the supreme commander of the joint armed forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Victor Kulikov, Erich Honecker said. "It also strengthened my view that we are able to successfully defend peace and socialism."

"Especially at a time when the international situation has become more complicated, special responsibility is attached to the two German states," Erich Honecker continued. "This was underlined by the 12th meeting of our Central Committee. Europe must remain a center of peace. The European set of treaties and the Helsinki Final Act must not be sacrificed to an unpredictable policy, but must be the basis for the further stabilization of the international situation."

"It is known that we see in the normalization of relations between the GDR and the FRG a component part of the policy of peaceful coexistence of states with different social orders, uncompromisingly pursued by the Warsaw Treaty alliance," Erich Honecker said. "For this we have not done little. Progress as regards detente in our region, that is, immediately on the dividing line between the social systems of socialism and capitalism, the Warsaw Pact and NATO, is of great importance for peace in Europe and beyond. It is all the more necessary to continue this policy of safeguarding peace. Thus, we continue to contribute to see to it that never again will a war be started from German soil."

Looking at all that had been said concerning the international situation "everyone will understand the significance which is attached to the further stable development of our GDR."

In the course of his speech, Erich Honecker said that the good results in the housing construction sector especially gave increasing prominence to the advantages of socialism. "From 1971 to 1980 the extent of our housing construction has doubled. At the end of this decade over 1.4 million homes will be either newly constructed or modernized in our country. For about 4.2 million citizens; that is, every fourth inhabitant of the GDR, housing conditions will have thus improved. In the capital, Berlin alone, 128,000 newly constructed or modernized homes will be created in this period. This work is carried out jointly by the Berlin construction workers and collectives from the whole of the republic.

The "FDJ initiative Berlin" was deserving of special praise in this; it was the biggest youth project in the history of our socialist youth association, the FDJ. Being embedded in the totality of our economic and social policy, the successes in housing construction have benefited the people in terms of social security, safety and a certainty in the future. Thus, important preconditions for a socialist way of life are developing."

Erich Honecker pointed out that two-thirds of all new housing contained working families, every tenth apartment was occupied by families with many children and every fifth apartment was allocated to young married couples. "The GDR is among those countries in which the utmost is being done for the new generation." "The fundamental conditions for this are created through the implementation of the housing program. Over 200,000 places at creches are being made available between 1971 and 1980, as well as 33,400 classrooms and 1,285 school gymnasiums. Every third pupil visits a school that was constructed after 1971."

Around M100 billion were made available during the past decade for housing construction. The aim of the 5-year plan to build or modernize 750,000 apartments--will presumably be exceeded by 60,000 apartments.

Erich Honecker said that 930,000 and 950,000 apartments respectively would be newly constructed and reconstructed between 1981 and 1985 and "rents which were fixed at their present low level in 1972 would not go up in the eighties." In that period the number of new or modernized apartments in Berlin would for the first time exceed 100,000, and above-average growth was also envisaged for the Bezirke of Karl-Marx-Stadt, Leipzig, Dresden and Halle.

Erich Honecker viewed the construction worker's pledge to lower construction costs by 15 percent between 1981 and 1985 as being of great economic importance. The first measures that have been drawn up show that this could lead to savings of around M6.5 billion.

PLAN COORDINATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MPR

AU250855 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21-22 Jun 80 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In the coming 5-year plan period the GDR and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] will continuously develop their economic relations and will further boost their commodity exchange. This results from the protocol signed at the Council of Ministers house on Friday at the conclusion of the discussions on the coordination of national economic plans between the GDR and the MPR for 1981-85.

In the presence of Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and of candidate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee Werner Jarowinsky, the document was signed by Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission, and by Dumaagiyn Sodnom, member of the MPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the MPR State Planning Commission. Also present were Dr. Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Tserebiyn Dabagsuren, MPR ambassador to the GDR.

At the signing Dumaagiyn Sodnom and Gerhard Schuerer underscored the proven fraternal cooperation of many years standing between both countries. They described the outcome of the negotiations as being a sound basis for the stable further development of economic and scientific-technical relations.

The basis for the negotiations was the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the MPR as well as the results of the May 1977 negotiations of party-state delegations of both countries under the leadership of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural, about the development of economic relations. The agreement reached agrees with the tasks envisaged for the MPR within the CEMA comprehensive program for the further deepening and perfecting of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration.

In coordinating their plans the GDR and the MPR have made important stipulations for the long term and ensured the steady continuation of economic cooperation. [paragraph continues]

This particularly applies to areas such as agriculture the light and food industry, geology, mining and the training and advanced training of Mongolian cadres. It has been envisaged among other things to exploit a zinc ore deposit that has been explored by joint efforts and with joint means on a multilateral basis and to carry out preparatory work for developing other raw material deposits.

The GDR will also continuously maintain its support for the reconstruction and expansion of light industry enterprises as well as of agricultural institutions. In coordinating the plans the prerequisites for the further development of the mutual commodity exchange for 1981-85 were agreed.

In the period until 1985 the GDR will deliver chiefly machinery, equipment and spare parts for the light and food and printing industry, enterprises as well as for transport, chemical products such as plant protection products and pesticides, laquers and paints, photographic and film industry products and consumer goods.

The MPR's exports to the GDR consist mainly of animal raw materials and industrial products from such raw materials--wool, hair, intestines, pelts, carpets, leather and suede outerwear for example, as well as knitted outerwear made of camel hair and wool.

In order to open up new possibilities for the long-term advantageous development of the mutual commodity exchange scientific-technical measures were stipulated that will lead to increased production and to an expansion of the variety of the commodities in the mutual trade. With the results of the coordination of the national economic plans important prerequisites have been created for the development of cooperation and the enhancement of the effectiveness of the economic relations in the interest of the two countries. Indoing so at the same time a contribution is being made to the strengthening of the economic power of all the countries of the socialist community.

The discussion of the coordination of the national economic plans proceeded in a spirit of fraternity and proletarian internationalism.

CONFERENCE APPEALS TO EUROPEAN CATHOLICS FOR PEACE

AU242113 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21/22 Jun 80 p 6

[Summary] "Dresden, (ADN)--The seventh session of the Berlin Conference of European Catholics (BK) was concluded on Friday 20 June in Dresden with an appeal to Europe's Catholics to actively work for turning the continent into a bulwark of peace, without weapons of mass destruction. The appeal was formulated in the 'Dresden Manifesto--20 Years Until 2000' which was approved by this Catholic peace forum at its concluding plenum." It is stressed in the appeal that by the year 2000 a final halt to the senseless arms race must be achieved and the danger of a nuclear war must be banned forever by far-reaching disarmament measures.

Concerned about the future of the universe and the wellbeing of manking, the forum of European Catholics appeals to the Catholics of the continent for their cooperation. "It is resolutely demanded that the Brussels NATO decision on stationing new U.S. missiles in Western Europe be immediately rescinded, or at least its implementation suspended. More than 200 Catholics from 23 countries and West Berlin attended the forum."

PRESIDIUM CALLS PEOPLE'S CHAMBER MEETING FOR 3 JULY

LD242136 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1520 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--The Presidium of the GDR People's Chamber on Tuesday called the 11th meeting of the People's Chamber for 3 July in Berlin.

Under the chairmanship of its president, Horst Sindermann, the Presidium suggests the following agenda: report on the Minsk meeting of parliamentary chairmen from the Warsaw Pact states; discussion of bills on the GDR's friendship treaties with Ethiopia, the PDRY, Kampuchea and Cuba; discussion of bills on the GDR's consular treaties with Vietnam, Kampuchea and France; discussion of the bill on the GDR treaty with Great Britain on judicial assistance in civil cases; discussion of the bill on the protection of the GDR's cultural assets, and a resolution to confirm the budget accounts for 1979.

Horst Sindermann gave an account of the results of the Minsk meeting. The Presidium took note of an appeal by the Grand National Assembly of Romania to all parliaments and peoples of the CSCE states. It adopted the working plan of the People's Chamber for the second half of 1980.

REDUCTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE WORK SOUGHT

DW191110 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1741 GMT 18 Jun 80

[Summary] To live up to their great responsibility in the national economy, the working people of the Robotron office machine factory, Soemmerda, plan to adapt their production to the requirements of reducing administrative work in GDR enterprises in 1980. This includes the conversion of the production process "on the basis of microelectronics," one of the new products being an automatic bookkeeping machine. The serial production of this machine will be started "a few months from now." But adaptation includes the production of machines with "greater computing and printing speeds."

The administrative expenditure in the GDR is excessively high. "Just about 20 percent of all working people in our country work in management and administration," meaning as many as 1.5 million men and women. Compared with other great industrial nations "this is too much. This is why the plants and combines are charged with the task of reducing administrative work by about 65 million hours in 1980. This is approximately equal to the worktime of 35,000 employees."

BRIEFS

STORM DAMAGE TO FORESTS--Some 350,000 cubic meters of timber have been broken by the recent storm in GDR forests in Neubrandenburg, Erfurt and Suhl Bezirke. About 12,000 permanent helpers will be needed by forestry authorities to collect the timber by 1981 with as little loss as possible, said Generalforstmeister Rudolf Rubnick in a NEUES DEUTSCHLAND interview on 18 June. Some 20 million plants must be grown for reforestation. The FDJ will help in this respect with its "healthy forest" action. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 18 Jun 80 DW]

BABIUCH ARRIVES IN VIENNA FOR TALKS WITH LEADERS

LD250900 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0830 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Babiuch has arrived in Vienna on a 2-day official visit to Austria at the invitation of Federal Chancellor Bruno Kreisky. The itinerary envisages the reception of Premier Babiuch by President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and then a meeting of the two heads of governments, followed by plenary talks between the Polish and Austrian delegations.

Tomorrow, Premier Babiuch will go to Linz where he will tour the iron and steel factory which has been cooperating with Polish firms for many years.

WOJTASZEK SPEAKS AT DINNER FOR DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

AU241248 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Jun 80 p 7

[Report on speech by Emil Wostaszek, minister of foreign affairs, at the dinner in honor of Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen in Warsaw on 19 June--passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--REFERRING TO THE RELATIONS OF COOPERATION SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOPING BETWEEN POLAND AND DENMARK, MINISTER E. WOJTASZEK EMPHASIZED THAT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THAT COOPERATION AND THE CONTINUATION OF THE POLITICAL DIALOGUE RESULTED, PARTICULARLY IN THE PRESENT SITUATION, FROM THE MUTUAL SOLICITUDE OF THE TWO STATES AND FROM RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FUTURE OF PEACEFUL COOPERATION BETWEEN EASTERN AND WESTERN STATES. In international relations there are phenomena which we cannot be indifferent to, the speaker stated. Among them are a threat to the detente process, the arms race and decisions and moves that lead to its aggravation and have an adverse influence on the international atmosphere. In today's world, and particularly for our continent, it is increasingly urgent and imperative to intensify common efforts not only in defense of the level attained in detente and cooperation, but also to initiate and support actions that serve the further development of the scope and forms of peaceful coexistence among peoples.

WHILE CHARACTERIZING OUR COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY, THE MINISTER EMPHASIZED THAT, ALONG WITH OUR ALLIES AND ALL THE REALISTICALLY THINKING POLITICAL FORCES, WE ARE IN FAVOR OF A BROAD POLITICAL DIALOGUE, FOR THE CONTINUATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF EAST-WEST CONTACTS. Poland attaches particular importance to attaining progress in the sphere of military detente. We hope that the Madrid meeting will become an instrument to consolidate peaceful coexistence in Europe. The minister referred to the initiative of Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, to convene in Warsaw the conference suggested by the socialist states on military detente and disarmament on our continent.

Having stated that Polish-Danish relations were characteristic of vigorous political contacts, beneficious and constantly growing economic cooperation and trade exchanges, and of extensive scientific-technical and cultural exchanges, the minister expressed satisfaction that the current year was particularly remarkable for fostering political dialogue between the two countries.

VOIVODSHIP COMMITTEES HOLD 'ROUTINE SESSIONS'

LD200206 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 80

[Text] Routine sessions of voivodship party committee executive bodies are being held today.

The socio-economic tasks, which are the most crucial at present, of individual voivodships and the country as a whole are being discussed at these sessions. The contents and guidelines in the letters from Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, to the first secretaries of voivodship party committees are the basis for the discussions and the conclusions that have been reached.

Voivodship committee executive bodies met today:

In Gdansk with the participation of Stanislaw Kania, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee;

In Pila with the participation of Jerzy Lukaszewicz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee;

In Leszno with the participation of Andrzej Zabinski, secretary of the party Central Committee;

In Legnica with the participation of Zbigniew Zielinski, member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and director of the heavy industry, transport and building department attached to the Central Committee, and also of Franciszek Kaim, member of the Central Committee and minister of metallurgy;

In Lomza with the participation of Jerzy Muszynski, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Polish United Workers' Party;

In Piotrkow Trybunalski with the participation of Michal Atlas, director of the Administration Department attached to the Central Committee;

In Wloclawek with the participation of Pawel Bozyk, director of the team of scientific advisers to the first secretary of the party Central Committee;

In Kielce with the participation of Stanislaw Gebala, director of the Trade and Finance Department of the Central Committee;

In Poznan with the participation of Jerzy Wojtecki, director of the Food and Agriculture Department of the Central Committee;

In Chelm with the participation of Marek Szultakowski, deputy director of the Trade and Finance Department of the Central Committee;

And in Zamosc with the participation of Stefan Zawodzinski, candidate member of the Central Committee and first vice minister of agriculture.

The meetings of the executive bodies are defining the prerequisites for progress in exploiting the manufacturing potential. Reserves are being identified which to date have not been fully exploited everywhere. With reference to the contents of the letter from the first secretary of the party Central Committee, a particularly thorough analysis is being made of matters connected with cost accounting and with all the conditions which are decisive for the complete fulfillment of the party program. Much attention is being devoted to problems pertaining to the thrifty management of materials, fuels and energy and to the development of workers' rationalization and inventiveness and also the full exploitation of [word indistinct] and qualifications of work forces.

GDR'S HONECKER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT 25 JUNE

AU250848 [Editorial Report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0808 GMT on 25 June begins a live relay from Bucharest's Otopeni Airport on the arrival of SED General Secretary Erich Honecker for an official visit at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee and of President Nicolae Ceausescu.

According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu accompanied by Ilie Verdet, Gheorghe Radulescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Nicolae Constantin and Stefan Andrei, have arrived at the airport to welcome the GDR guests. The announcer states that the GDR delegation also includes Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Guenther Mittag, SED Politburo member and Oskar Fischer, GDR foreign minister.

The national anthems of the two countries are played and the two party-state leaders are reported as reviewing the honor guard.

Ceausescu and Honecker are then reported to leave the airport amidst the cheers of Bucharest citizens who have gathered at the airport to welcome the high-ranking GDR guests. The live relay ends at 0824 GMT.

SCINTEIA on Mutual Relations

AU241052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/6/1980--The forthcoming visit of friendship a party and state delegation from the German Democratic Republic led by Erich Honecker is to pay to Romania is a good opportunity for the communists, for the people of Romania to recall the tradition of these links, to manifest satisfaction at their ascending course and determination to do everything possible so that they should get more intense; better and more fertile, SCINTEIA newspaper of June 24 writes in an article under the above heading.

The essential factor of the intensification of these relations lies in the links of friendship, solidarity (?and cooperation) between the Romanian Communist Party and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany; a decisive role being played in this respect by the meetings and talks between party and state leaders Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker, which have strongly stimulated time and again the collaboration between the two countries and people--the newspaper also writes mentioning the juridical framework created through the treaty of friendship, collaboration and mutual assistance, and the declaration signed in Berlin in 1977. The agreements reached at highest level are successfully translated into facts, the amplification and deepening of the relations on all planes--political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural being thus ensured, SCINTEIA writes presenting the evolution of bilateral relations.

The picture of the relations between the two countries is completed by their cooperation in the international arena.

Being ready to warmly welcome the visiting guests from the German Democratic Republic the communists, the Romanian people express their conviction that the visit of the party and state delegation of that country, the talks to be held by Nicolae Ceausescu and Erich Honecker will go down as an historic moment in the chronicle of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two countries and peoples, will substantially contribute to deepening their collaboration on all planes, in harmony with mutual interests, with the interests of the general cause of socialism and progress, of detente and security in Europe, of peace throughout the world--the newspaper reads in conclusion.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT BY PORTUGAL'S SOARES

AU231055 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Jun 80 p 5

[Joint Romanian-Portuguese communique on 16-20 June visit to Bucharest by Mario Soares, PSP general secretary]

[Text] A delegation of the Portuguese Socialist Party [PSP] led by Comrade Mario Soares, PSP general secretary, paid a visit to Romania 16-20 June 1980 at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee.

During the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania had talks with Comrade Mario Soares, PSP general secretary; for Romania, the talks were attended by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and first deputy prime minister of the government and by the following comrades: Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Ghizela Vass, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee. For the Portuguese side, the talks were attended by the following comrades: Catanho de Meneses, member of the PSP Directorate and parliamentary deputy; Maria Barroso Soares, parliamentary deputy; and Fernando Medeiros, deputy chief of the party's international section.

Comrade Mario Soares extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings on behalf of the PSP leadership and all Portuguese socialists as well as wishes for new successes in his activity at the head of the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania. He thanked him for the invitation to visit Romania and expressed satisfaction at the opportunity of again meeting and exchanging views with the RCP secretary general.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, in turn, extended warm greetings and best wishes for success to the PSP leadership and all Portuguese socialists.

During the talks, the two sides extensively briefed each other about the activity and current concerns of the two parties and about the political and socioeconomic situation in the two countries.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mario Soares stressed the positive relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the PSP and expressed their determination to expand and diversify them in the interests of the two peoples and the general cause of detente, national independence, progress and peace in Europe and throughout the world.

They noted with satisfaction that relations between Romania and Portugal at various levels are experiencing a continuously upward evolution in conformity with the Romanian-Portuguese treaty for friendship and cooperation signed at the highest level. They expressed their common determination to make all necessary efforts to further develop political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation on mutually advantageous bases as an important contribution to the socioeconomic progress of the two countries.

The two party leaders stressed that this visit marks an important moment in developing relations between the two parties, and between Romania and Portugal.

During their exchange of views on matters pertaining to present-day life, the two sides expressed their concern for the sharpening of international tension which endangers the peoples' security and freedom and the peace of all mankind.

The RCP secretary general and the RSP general secretary stated that under such conditions it is necessary for the peoples to mobilize, to intensify cooperation among the communist, socialist, Social-Democratic, Christian-Democratic parties and among all democratic forces to channel the efforts of all states toward stopping the worsening trend in the international atmosphere and resuming the policy of detente based on respect for interstate relations, on the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights and mutual advantage, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and on the recognition of each people's right to free and independent development.

Within this framework, special attention was paid to the situation in Europe. Proceeding from the fact that on our continent a number of unresolved problems have accumulated, that powerful armed forces and arms, including nuclear weapons, are concentrated on this continent, which endanger peace and security in Europe and throughout the world. The two party leaders stressed particular importance of thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting which should give a new and forceful impetus to efforts aimed at uniformly and completely implementing the Helsinki Final Document, and at the broad and free development of economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. They expressed their common opinion that, in this context, priority should be given to the conclusion of an agreement on the adoption and implementation of efficient measures for military disengagement and disarmament on the continent and on the convening of a disarmament conference in Europe.

The leaders of the two parties stressed the special importance for international peace and security of solving all disputes between states and conflicts in various parts of the world by peaceful means and negotiations, by completely ruling out the use or threat of force, any political, diplomatic, economic or military pressures. During their talks, the two sides stressed the need to intensify efforts to achieve a global solution that will lead to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to a solution of the Palestinian people's problem by recognizing their right to self-determination, including their right to create their own independent state, and to guaranteeing the security and territorial integrity of all states in that area.

The two party leaders advocated respect for Iran's sovereignty and independence, the solution of problems between the United States and Iran, including the problem of the hostages, by peaceful negotiations. As for Afghanistan, they stressed that irrespective of the views on the causes of events, action should be taken in the direction of a political solution that will stop any outside help for the anti-government forces and that will also lead to the withdrawal of the Soviet military units. Expressing concern with the proportions of the arms race and with the threatening increase in the capacity of modern mass destruction weapons, which are a serious danger to the peoples' peace and security, the two party leaders advocated firm measures to reduce military expenditures, and achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. They favored a military balance that will not affect the security of any side and, at the same time, pointed out that it is logical and rational that this balance should be achieved not by increasing weapons, military budgets, arms and armed forces, but by continuously and systematically decreasing them by prohibiting their use and finally eliminating nuclear weapons.

Stressing the importance for the world's peace and stability of the problem of reducing the great gap that persists and deepens between the level of the developing countries and that of the industrialized countries, the leaders of the two parties emphasized the need to unite the efforts of all states to rapidly eliminate the grave phenomenon of underdevelopment and to establish the new international economic order based on equality and equity that will give an impetus to the progress of all states, primarily the progress of lagging states, which will ensure political and economic stability in the world. [paragraph continues]

They stressed the importance of this year's special UN General Assembly session devoted to problems of the new international economic order. They stressed that this session should open the path to adopting concrete solutions to eliminate the existing gaps in the world and to support efforts toward progress and civilization made by the developing countries.

The RCP secretary general and the PSP general secretary stressed the importance of increasing the role of small and medium-sized countries in justly and lastingly resolving the major problems confronting mankind in the interests of all peoples. They also stressed the particular role devolving on the nonaligned countries in the struggle against the policy of force and diktat, in promoting the principles of equality, national sovereignty and independence and for establishing the new economic order in the world. They jointly stressed the need to increase the role of the United Nations in resolving the current complex problems of the world.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Mario Soares expressed the determination of the two parties to strengthen their relations of solidarity and cooperation with all the communist and workers parties, with all progressive forces, with all democratic organizations and with the national liberation movements, with the ruling parties in the developing countries, with the progressive, revolutionary organizations everywhere in the belief that this is a sine qua non of building a world of social and national justice, of each nation's independence and well-being. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere of warm cordiality.

COMAN MEETS EGYPTIAN VICE PREMIER 'ALI, OTHERS IN CAIRO

AU241233 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1148 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Cairo, (AGERPRES) 24/6/1980--The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party led by Ion Coman, member of the Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, now paying an official visit to Egypt at the invitation of the National Democratic Party, continued their interviews with personalities of the NDP leadership and of the Egyptian state. The delegation met separately Kamal Hasan 'Ali, member of the Political Bureau of the NDP, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Muhammad Nabawi Isma'il, member of the Political Bureau of the NDP, deputy prime minister and minister of interior, and Dr. Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, member of the Political Bureau of the NDP, deputy prime minister.

During interviews, the sides informed each other of the current and future preoccupations of the RCP and the NDP, of the two states. The present stage of bilateral relations in various domains was reviewed with emphasis on the achievements scored, on the further opening prospects to expanded economic cooperation between Romania and Egypt through the implementation on term and in good conditions, of the decisions adopted at highest level.

A series of international issues of mutual interest were also approached, such as the Middle East situation, the abolition of colonialism and neocolonialism, the building of a new world economic order, the consolidation of peace and security.

Considering the visit of the RCP delegation as a fresh moment in the favorable evolution of the friendly relations between the ruling parties and peoples of the two countries, the Egyptian collocutors were highly appreciative of, and thanked for, the consistent stand and the efforts made by President Nicolae Ceausescu towards a peaceful solution to the Middle East situation.

COSTA RICAN NATIONAL LIBERATION PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

AU231842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 23 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/6/1980--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP met on June 23 the delegation of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica, led by Daniel Oduber Quiros, president of the National Political Directorate of the party, who pay a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. The delegation further includes: Luis Alberto Monge, member of the National Political Directorate of the party, and Alberto (Faittun) member of the National Executive Committee of the party.

Views were exchanged on the occasion on the current activity and preoccupations of the two parties and the joint wish was stated to develop in the future, too, the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the Romanian Communist Party and the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica. During the meeting, which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, they also approached aspects of the current international situation.

Ceausescu Receives Delegation

AU241904 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/6/1980--Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, received on June 24 the delegation of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica, led by Daniel Oduber Quiros, chairman of the party's National Political Directorate, who, at the invitation of the SDUF National Council, pay a visit of friendship to Romania. The chief delegate conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute from Jose Figueros Ferrer, president of the National Liberation Party, from the party's leadership. In reply, President Nicolae Ceausescu requested that Jose Figueros Ferrer, president of the national liberation party of Costa Rica, the members of the party's leadership, be conveyed a friendly salute. During the interview, they made a wide exchange of views on the concerns of the two parties, as well as on questions of economic and social development in Romania and Costa Rica. In this frame, satisfaction was expressed, at the upward course of the good relations between the RCP and the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica, and the wish to expand and strengthen these relations, as well as the relations of collaboration between Romania and Costa Rica in industry, agriculture, science, technology and culture, in trade exchanges, as well as in other domains, in the interests of both peoples, of international peace and collaboration.

The exchange of views on questions of international situation emphasized the common positions of the two countries on the fundamental aspects of disarmament, detente, independence and peace. With stress laid on the two parties' concern over the worsening of the world political climate, emphasized was the need for strengthened solidarity and collaboration among communists, socialists, Social-Democrats, among all democratic, progressive, anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for halting the tension, for the resumption and continuation of the process of detente, based on mutual respect, in inter-state relations, for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights and non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to force and threat with force. The two parties declared for the exclusively political, negotiated settlement of all tension and conflicts in various parts of the world, for the cessation of any immixture in the states' internal affairs, for the recognition of the peoples' right to free and independent development.

During the talk they stressed the need for strengthened collaboration and solidarity of the developing countries with a view to overcoming the current world economic crisis, to achieving joint, solid actions for the establishment of a new world economic order that should secure the faster development of all peoples, of the lagging ones first of all.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING 24 JUNE

AU241804 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, which discussed the report of the delegation that participated in the proceedings of the 34th CEMA Session held in Prague from 16-19 June 1980.

The Political Executive Committee assessed that our country's delegation led by Prime Minister Comrade Ilie Verdet, has acted in the spirit of the mandate entrusted to it to develop economic cooperation and production sharing among the CEMA countries on the basis of equality of rights, mutual advantage and comradely assistance, in order to meet the need for energy, raw materials, special materials, petrochemical products, machines, equipment and modern technology to a greater extent and in conformity with the statute provisions and those of the comprehensive program.

The Political Executive Committee views the session results as positive, as well as the decisions adopted by the session regarding the coordination of the 1981-85 plans and the conventions on implementing the provisions of the special programs for long-term cooperation. Of great importance is the fact that the session decided that proposals be made to broaden cooperation so as to fully meet the energy and fuel needs of the CEMA countries for the period up to 1990 and beyond and to expand cooperation in geological work so as to increase fuel, energy and raw material reserves and deliveries.

The CEMA session also stressed the need for cooperation in effectively using crude oil processing capacity to better meet the needs for petrochemical products, in research, design and production of rare metals, in the field of methods of and technology for recycling recoverable materials, in the field of computation and in other important fields of the production process and scientific-technical research.

The achievement of these projects is of great importance for accelerating the development of the national economies of all CEMA states, for the successful construction of their new systems and thus for increasing the general strength of socialism. The broadening and intensification of cooperation and collaboration in this spirit among the CEMA countries will fully capitalize on the advantages of the socialist economy, on the superiority of the new type of relations between the socialist countries and will increase socialism's prestige and influence in the world.

Endorsing the activity carried out by the Romanian delegation at the current CEMA session, the Political Executive Committee set for the Council of Ministers, the ministries and the other central bodies the task of taking the most appropriate measures to fully implement the measures agreed upon during the 34th CEMA Session. The Political Executive Committee also recommended that further action be taken to expand Romania's economic relations with all the socialist countries, with the other countries in the world and to intensify our country's participation in the world exchange of values and in the international division of labor.

The Political Executive Committee also examined and resolved a number of matters pertaining to current party-state activity.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S 2-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks Begin

AU241714 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Milorad Denda report]

[Text] The first Yugoslav-American talks held today in the Federal Executive Council building lasted somewhat more than 2 hours and were very frank, substantive and constructive. The exchange of opinions, we learn, was carried out in a spirit of mutual respect, understanding and friendship, regardless of whether the discussion was of questions where the views are close or of questions in which the approaches of the two sides differ. It is pointed out that this was the same atmosphere which characterized the earlier Yugoslav-American summit meetings.

The talks involved a considerable number of the most topical international questions and the basic features of bilateral cooperation, and both sides strived to learn more profoundly about the concerns, views and policies of the other side.

In his opening speech, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the Presidency, expressed the thanks of the SFRY Presidency for the messages of encouragement and understanding from the United States during President Tito's illness and for the many expressions of respect for our president. Mijatovic in this connection pointed out the widest international recognition and respect for President Tito and his work. This illustrates support for the stability, international position and policy of Yugoslavia. This support is all the more significant because it comes from various sources, from countries belonging to various groups, and equally from those that are geographically close and those that are distant. Yugoslavia sees in this support one of the fruits of its principled nonalined policy, which is Yugoslavia's permanent path.

President Carter pointed out that he is coming in a spirit of peace and friendship and that in this way he once again expresses support for the independence, integrity and unity of Yugoslavia. Still under the impression of the visit he had just paid to the place of President Tito's eternal rest, the U.S. President spoke in very warm words about President Tito's life and contribution to the building of present-day Yugoslavia and its respect and role in the world.

Recalling that he is coming from the summit of the seven developed Western countries which has just been held, President Carter said that he expresses the opinion of all the participants of that gathering that they wish as friends of Yugoslavia to contribute to Yugoslavia managing its own affairs.

As we have learned, the U.S. President especially pointed out the importance he attaches to the nonaligned position and policy of Yugoslavia, stressing that President Tito and now the SFRY Presidency are highly valued fighters for a consistent spirit of nonalignment.

At the center of attention of the talks on international questions, we learn, were topical problems of detente and the need to find and encourage ways, along with the broadest involvement of all countries, for a resumption and strengthening of detente in all spheres and in all geographical regions. In this context, special attention was paid to the relations between the big powers as well as to the efforts of all the countries so that the Madrid meeting with its successful results may make the deepening of cooperation and strengthening of European security possible. It was also said by the Yugoslav side that it is now difficult to think of detente without more favourable trends in the relations among the big powers, that refraining from any endangering of independence of other countries is now of particular importance, and that a determined orientation toward talks is needed as the only method of solving international problems.

Our well-known position on blocs was also pointed out: that we regard the policies of both blocs from nonaligned positions, assessing in each concrete case to what extent each country or military-political group indeed contributes, or fails to contribute, to peace, security, cooperation and progess in the world. It is known that Yugoslavia has not, and will not, depart from these principles.

The Yugoslav-American talks also embraced all the hotbeds of crises and conflicts in the present-day world, in the Middle East [Bliski Istok] and the Gulf [Srednji Istok] as well as on the Asian continent. As we learned, the views of the two sides were explained and efforts were made to outline those roads that could realistically lead to a pacification and overcoming of the crises and their solving on the basic principles of peaceful co-existence and the UN Charter.

During the exchange of views on the Middle East [Bliski Istok] crisis, the Yugoslav side explained our well-known position on the need for a lasting, just and peaceful solution of the Middle East problem and its essence, the Palestine question, and the fear was expressed that the present stagnation in solving the crisis does not open any more favorable prospects for its resolution, and it is therefore all the more necessary that a generally acceptable solution be sought on a wider basis, with a suitable involvement of the United Nations.

The situation in the Gulf [Srednji Istok] was discussed from the viewpoint of the necessity for the sovereign rights of the countries of this area and the norms of international law to be fully respected. We learn that views were also explained on various aspects of crises in other regions of the world, too, always with the striving that such solutions be found as will realistically contribute to the elimination on a principled basis of hotbeds of tension.

The Yugoslav-American talks also dealt with international economic problems, in which context the U.S. President spoke about the results of the recent summit in Venice and presented his views on the solving of these problems, especially in connection with the energy crisis. The Yugoslav side did not hide the fact that a critical attitude exists toward the insufficient readiness of the Western developed countries to embark on negotiations on the essence of world economic difficulties, and that a greater flexibility by these countries is necessary; this would constitute a realistic prospect for solving these problems, and would make it possible for other countries, which have not been fully involved so far, to be included in solving this world problem.

It was agreed that the Yugoslav-American talks will continue this evening during the dinner and tomorrow at a working breakfast, when the U.S. President will meet several leading Yugoslav personages.

The publication of a joint communique on the talks is expected. Its preparation, we have learned, has been successfully completed, which also indicates the atmosphere in the talks.

Before the talks, immediately after his arrival in Belgrade, President Carter, his wife and daughter and the members of the U.S. delegation drove to the House of Flowers in Uzicka Street. President Carter there paid respect to President Tito and laid a bouquet of carnations on his tomb.

The U.S. President then drove to the Federation Palace where he was met at the entrance by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

The Yugoslav-American talks then began at the office of the president of the SFRY Presidency. Those taking part in the Yugoslav-American talks apart from Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and U.S. President Jimmy Carter, on the Yugoslav side were: Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Sinan Hasani, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Budimir Loncar, Yugoslav ambassador in the United States, and other. Those on the American side were: Eagleburger, ambassador to Yugoslavia; Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, and other personages.

Further Report

AU241953 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Milorad Denda report]

[Excerpt] Yugoslav-American talks were held today and dealt, among other things, with international economic problems, various aspects of crises in other parts of the world, problems of disarmament and other topical problems. The Yugoslav side expressed satisfaction with the efforts and evolution that can be noticed in several fields of American policy, such as the development of the U.S. stands on the policy of nonalignment and its role in the world. The belief was expressed that this evolution trend, if deepened, may meet with broader approval.

President Carter, it is learned, expressed American concern at the increase of terrorism in the world and the still existent anti-Yugoslav terrorist activities in the United States. He stressed that he as President, the U.S. Government and its organs want to prevent such activities and to bring the perpetrators of terrorist acts to justice, as he put it.

After the conclusion of the talks, the U.S. President had a private lunch, and in the afternoon he was the 114th statesman planting a tree of peace at the friendship park in New Belgrade. In the book at the park he wrote his wish that this tree, a California Sequoia, should flourish and grow for years as a living symbol of the friendship between the peoples of Yugoslavia and America.

The U.S. President then went to Kalemegdan and took a short walk around the Kalemegdan fortress. In half-an-hour's time, he will be guest at the dinner given in his honor by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. The Yugoslav-American talks will continue at the dinner and toasts will be proposed. The final round of the Yugoslav-American talks will be held tomorrow at a working breakfast of the U.S. President with some of the highest level Yugoslav personages.

The publication of a joint communique on the talks is expected. The drafting of the communique has been successfully concluded, and this also indicates the atmosphere surrounding this visit of the U.S. President to Yugoslavia.

Mijatovic Dinner Toast

LD242216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2004 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife gave a dinner at the palace of the federation in Novi Beograd this evening in honor of U.S. President Jimmy Carter and his wife.

The formal dinner, which took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Yugoslavia, Lawrence Eagleburger, and his wife; by Zbigniew Brzezinski, presidential adviser for national security affairs; Ambassador Abelardo Valdez, chief of protocol; David Newsom, undersecretary for political affairs; Richard N. Cooper, undersecretary for economic affairs; Steve Larabee, member of the National Security Council, and other persons accompanying Jimmy Carter.

On the Yugoslav side the dinner was attended by Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Sergej Kraigher, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife; Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and his wife; Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia with his wife; Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and his wife; Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia; Nikola Sekulic, president of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia; Army General Kosta Nadj, president of the Federation of the National Liberation War Veterans' Associations; Sinan Hasani, vice president of the Yugoslav Assembly, and his wife; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and his wife; Ilija Vakic, president of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy; Franjo Jerljevic, federal secretary for internal affairs; Petar Kostic, federal secretary of finance; Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade; Boris Snuderl, member of the Federal Executive Council; Ismail Bajra, federal secretary for information; Nijaz Dizdarevic, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Chamber of the Yugoslav Assembly; Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade town assembly; and a large number of cultural and public workers.

Panamanian Ambassador Virgilio Brandford Hammitt, the doyen of the diplomatic corps in Belgrade, was also at the dinner.

During the dinner Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and President Jimmy Carter exchanged toasts.

Addressing his high-ranking guests from the United States, Cvijetin Mijatovic said:

Mr President, esteemed Mrs Carter, dear visitors, it is with great pleasure that I wish you a heartfelt welcome on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf. Mr President, we see your visit as a confirmation of the continuity of our friendly relations, which we established, as allies, as far back as during the war, and of the significance which we attach on both sides to the further all-round development of our cooperation.

I wish to say how highly all of us in Yugoslavia appreciate the respect which you and your country visibly expressed for the person and work of our president in the days of our grief and the last farewell. You bore witness to this personally once again today.

The ever-expanding cooperation between our two countries in numerous fields has been given significant impetus in more recent times. Mr President, we know how much you are personally contributing to this. The successful results of our cooperation and our relations as a whole convincingly prove the value of respect for the principles of sovereignty, equality, noninterference and mutual respect.

Our two countries have adopted them and repeatedly proved them to be the lasting basis of their relations and aspiration to cooperate in friendship.

In this respect I believe that we share the same view that the visit by President Tito 2 years ago to the United States and the fruitful talks which he held with you are of particular importance. We hold the view that the results of those talks, expressed in a joint statement, constitute a lasting basis for the further development of stable and all-round relations between our two countries. We are convinced that this first visit by you to Yugoslavia, and our talks will constitute a new stimulus in this direction. This cooperation of ours, I am sure, goes beyond the bilateral framework. We want it to contribute to the strengthening of peaceful coexistence, the relaxation of general tension, the building of trust and better relations in the world.

Mr President, in today's talks I stressed the great concern felt by the Yugoslav Presidency over the dangerous deterioration of the world situation. The world is today confronted by serious threats and great tribulations.

Precisely at a time when we all justifiably expected faster progress in the resolving of earlier crises and unresolved problems new spots of confrontation flared up. Interventions and interference in the internal affairs of many countries became more frequent.

Such an extremely worrying development places on all of us, on the entire international community, a great responsibility.

Nonaligned and other countries, in fact all of mankind, whose vital interests are directly affected by such a development, advocate the spreading of existing confrontations, bloc divisions and the very existence of blocs, should give way to their elimination.

We are deeply convinced that it is possible to overcome existing conflicts and to renew detente if all countries consistently respect the principle of noninterference and of peaceful resolving of disputes, if independence and sovereign rights of all countries are truly respected, if the policy of every country is imbued by the realization that world peace is indivisible. And this demands that we should realize detente as a universal process which does not ignore a single region or any curcial area of international life in which all countries participate on equal footing.

It is from this viewpoint that we approach also the forthcoming Madrid meeting of the conference on European security and cooperation. We want it to realize progress in all spheres, in particular as regards the consolidation of security which would encourage positive processes in other parts of the world also.

Today nearly everyone agrees that the burgeoning arms race has unforeseeable consequences for the entire world. It takes us further away from the long expressed desire that through the halting of this race and the initiation of the process of real disarmament resources should be freed for the welfare of all people, for the goals of development which are the essential interest of peace. It is, therefore, with greater anxiety that we monitor the present race for the introduction of new weapons in Europe instead of their negotiated reduction to a lower level and then their removal. In this respect particular responsibility lies with the great powers and the military-bloc organizations.

Allow me here to emphasize our belief that it is high time for the concrete resolving of the enormous problems in international economic relations to be begun. The constructive effort of all countries--both developed and developing--is necessary in order that we, inspired by the need for the construction of a new system of economic relations, should begin to overcome that gulf and those injustices which in their consequences affect all countries and can seriously threaten peace and security.

These concepts and these goals stem from the principles and the policy of nonalignment to which Yugoslavia is deeply loyal. We are convinced that the world needs action by nonaligned countries, action based on the original principles of nonalignment, because it unfolds possibilities for equitable international cooperation and restricts scope for conflicts and rivalries which sooner or later also affect those who participate in them. It is especially important, therefore, that the movement and policy of nonalignment act as an independent and nonbloc factor of international relations, and this implies readiness for cooperation with all countries, without prejudices and on the basis of the same principles.

What today's interlinked world needs is coexistence, trust and cooperation by all countries, regardless of their size and might, the differences in their socio-political systems, the degree of economic development and the international position. Mankind's path to a certain future can only be a joint one, built by the contribution of all countries.

On this path, nonaligned and Socialist Yugoslavia--faithful to President Tito's policy and work--is open to equitable cooperation with all countries for the purpose of a joint contribution to the consolidation of peace and the building of a more just world.

Our two countries have significantly widened the scope of comprehensive cooperation. We wish it to serve the realization of the high goals which are inscribed in the UN Charter and the Helsinki documents. Mr President, we appreciate the significance which you attach to the positive role of nonalignment in the world. In this we see the possibility for broader cooperation, together with other countries, in the search for generally acceptable solutions to the acute problems of the world.

I add with satisfaction that our talks today were held in precisely this spirit. They proved yet again that it is with mutual respect and understanding and in the spirit of friendship that we discuss both the questions on which our views are close and those where there are differences.

And lastly, I would like to stress once again the significance which we attach to the further comprehensive development of Yugoslav-American cooperation and the strengthening of friendship of our peoples. Your visit, Mr President, has convincingly demonstrated how mutual these aspirations are.

I raise this glass to your health, Mr President, to the health of Mrs Carter and your family, to the health of your associates, to the all-round progress of the American people, to the successful Yugoslav-American cooperation and strengthening of good and friendly relations between the peoples of our countries, to peace, security and progress which will make all the nations and all the peoples of the world happier.

## Departure From Belgrade

AU250810 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Following his 2-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia, U.S. President Jimmy Carter, together with members of the American delegation, has left our country. The U.S. President and his wife and associates were seen off at Belgrade airport by Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of Yugoslavia's Presidency; Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency; Dragoslav Markovic, president of Yugoslavia's assembly; Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Serbian Presidency; and other Yugoslav officials.

Prior to his departure President Carter held concluding talks with the highest Yugoslav leaders. As is expected, a joint statement on the Yugoslav-American talks will be publishd this morning.

## BORBA COMMENTS ON CARTER VISIT, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

AU241224 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Jun 80 p 2

[Milan Milojevic commentary: "Carter in Yugoslavia"]

[Text] At the invitation of the SFRY Presidency, U.S. President Jimmy Carter will arrive on a 2-day official and friendly visit to our country tomorrow. The visit represents a continuation of the intensive contacts and meetings between the two countries that have been going on for several years, while past experience gained in Yugoslav-American bilateral relations is sufficient for one to speak freely about the sound continuity of mutual interest for further successful development.

During the development of relations between Yugoslavia and the United States since World War II, President Tito's meetings with U.S. Presidents made a real impression and provided a firm basis. The first meeting took place in 1960 when President Tito met with President Eisenhower in New York. Tito paid the first official visit to the United States in 1963, when John Kennedy was the chief of the White House.

In 1970 President Nixon visited Yugoslavia, while in the following year President Tito paid a return visit. Again in 1975, a U.S. President visited our country. On that occasion it was Gerald Ford. Finally, in 1978, President Tito paid the third official visit to the United States and met with Jimmy Carter.

The joint documents on these visits, particularly the "Washington declaration" after the meeting with Nixon in 1971 and the joint statement after Tito's visit to the United States and his talks with Carter in 1978, represent a lasting basis and platform for the positive development of relations between the two sovereign states, ready to build these relations on the principles of independence, mutual respect and full equality.

All these meetings on the highest level, as well as numerous contacts on other levels, have confirmed that the relations between Yugoslavia and the United States rest on stable foundations and that prospects for their future positive development are favorable. For this reason, it can reasonably be expected that Carter's coming visit to Yugoslavia and his talks with the highest Yugoslav leaders will represent a significant new contribution to the promotion of those relations.

The visit takes place at a time when the strained international situation leaves little room for calm. The process of relaxation of tension in the world has reached an impasse. Solutions for chronic crises (Indochina, the Middle East and southern Africa) are still not in sight and new hotbeds are being opened at sensitive points in the world (Central Asia, for instance). There is no progress in the struggle to establish a new, more just economic system in the world and the arms race is continuing undiminished.

Taking this into consideration, it is expected that a considerable part of the exchange of views will be devoted precisely to topical international problems. The special roles which Yugoslavia and the United States play in world affairs amid a trend of deteriorating conditions will certainly influence the character of the dialogue, too, but will not represent an obstacle to an exhaustive mutual exchange of information and to the adoption of joint assessments on certain international developments. Within this context, it is believed that they way to overcome crises will also be discussed.

A special part of the talks, it is expected, will be devoted to bilateral relations. It is necessary to stress that these relations have been developing continually and favorably in all fields--political contacts, economic relations and scientific-technical and cultural cooperation. In the field of financial cooperation the United States is our first foreign partner and it takes second place in investments and transfer of technology. As far as commodity exchange is concerned, the value of such exchange approached the sum of $1.5 billion last year. But it is necessary to stress that our deficit is strongly expressed in that sum.

All this leads to the conclusion that Carter's visit will be a good opportunity to strengthen and expand even more the long-term cooperation between the two countries in our mutual interest.

DELO SEES 'NO PROBLEMS' IN SFRY-U.S. RELATIONS

AU241325 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 21 Jun 80 p 23

[Dragisa Boskovic report: "On the Eve of Carter's Visit: High Level Dialogue With the New Leadership"]

[Excerpts] New York, 20 June--On Thursday Jimmy Carter left Washington on his 8-day European tour during which he will attend the conference of the seven developed countries in Venice and visit Italy, Yugoslavia, Spain and Portugal.

Contrary to the work awaiting him in Venice, the U.S. President will indeed have an easy task in Belgrade for a very simple reason: There are no problems in relations between the two countries. American-Yugoslav relations have been regularly appraised in Washington in recent years as being so good that "they have never been better." Even leaving aside this kind of measuring of the things that cannot be easily measured, anyone following the development of the relations in recent years would have a hard time finding and listing any examples of friction between the two countries. Such a list, if it were at all possible to compile, would certainly be very short. But the list on the other side of this picture of relations is considerably longer.

It seems that during Carter's term as President political relations between the two countries have become like Yugoslavia has always wanted them to be. Perhaps the relations were best characterized during Edvard Kardelj's visit to Washington in 1977 by the statement that the United States has finally accepted Yugoslavia as it is.

If we translate this statement into simpler language, it seems that it most aptly expresses a rather considerable change in Washington's view of our country. Naturally, the relations between states are primarily dictated by their interests and the geopolitical interest of the United States in this connection is in ensuring that in the Adriatic region it can deal with an independent state. But in addition to this interest, which has not changed in the last 30 years, in recent years the U.S. administration has accepted the fact that, either because of its convictions or because of its interests, Yugoslavia has different views on numerous problems of the contemporary world. For this reason we can understand the statement that Washington accepts Yugoslavia as it is, not only as an expression of readiness to make no problems out of these differences in views, but also as an expression of readiness to consider Yugoslavia's views as a contribution to improving the world order. This was indeed clearly evident during President Tito's visit to Washington in April 1978 when his host went beyond the framework prescribed by the protocol and expressed his admiration and respect for his guest as a world stateman who strives primarily to seek that which unites different states and peoples. Jimmy Carter is the first U.S. President who maintained regular and extensive correspondence with President Tito nearly to his last day. The contents of this correspondence will naturally become known only in the future. But it can now be recorded that the President of one of the greatest world powers has not hesitated to publicly state that he has benefited from the counsel of an experienced statesman about whom he said, when he had learned of his death, that he was "a figure who stood above the world scene."

Searching for reasons for changes in Washington's official view of Yugoslavia and its role in the world, an observer of these shifts inevitably comes up with at least two of them:

The first of these reasons is the fact that, as the first "post-Vietnam" U.S. administration, Carter's administration has begun to move away from viewing the world as only divided between two poles. The geopolitical view has retreated to some extent before the idea of improving the world order, something that inevitably led this superpower to a different view of the nonaligned movement, which considers the reorganization of the world order as its main goal because it lacks both the weapons and the economic power to engage in the politics of force. Considered from the viewpoint of the nonaligned movement, these shifts are not particularly big, but the fact is that they have taken place under the present administration. The United States has made a significant step toward understanding the role of the nonaligned movement and, within this framework, also of Yugoslavia as one of the founders of the movement and a state with influence in it.

The second reason why the United States has become more attentive to Yugoslavia is economic. In the judgement of American business circles, Yugoslavia is certainly one of those countries than can "attract" away from expensive Europe a number of valuable business deals within the framework of inescapable global structural changes of the future. That is probably the reason why the United States is once again prepared to invest in Yugoslavia.

These then are some of the frameworks within which we can view President Carter's visit to Belgrade. All that is left in this connection to a Yugoslav correspondent in New York is to remind his fellow countrymen that Jimmy Carter received the Yugoslav president and other Yugoslav envoys cordially and with consideration and respect and that Yugoslavia is regarded in the United States widely and in depth as a serious and mature state that knows what it wants.

KAMPUCHEA'S KHIEU SAMPHAN THANKED FOR CONDOLENCES

BK231408 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Text] Once again, the SFRY has affirmed its firm support for Democratic Kampuchea's struggle for national independence and sovereignty.

On 18 June 1980 Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY, sent a message to Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea. The message reads in full as follows:

To Comrade Khieu Samphan, chairman of the State Presidium of Democratic Kampuchea:

On behalf of the SFRY Presidency and in the name of the Yugoslav people, I express sincere thanks to you for personally attending the burial of the late President Josip Broz Tito and for sending condolences to us immediately upon learning the news of his death. We are also extremely moved by the concern you showed during President Tito's illness.

I take this opportunity to reaffirm that we continue to support Democratic Kampuchea in its struggle for national independence and sovereignty.

DPRK EFFORTS TO REAFFIRM NONALIGNED GOALS HAILED

BK250809 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 25 Jun 80

[Text] Pyongyang, June 25 (KCNA)--Mirko Kalezic, spokesman of the Yugoslav Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, speaking at a press conference held in Belgrade on June 23 said that South Korea's stabilization on a democratic basis and in accordance with the demands of the people, would enable a constructive dialogue between north and south, with a view to opening a process for reunification, according to a TANJUG report.

He pointed out that Yugoslavia highly values the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President Kim Il-song for the reaffirmation of the authentic principles and goals of the policy of non-alignment.

Speaking about events in South Korea, he said that, judging by available information, the events are the expression of South Korea's internal condition and represent a spontaneous resistance of the people to the dictatorial "regime."

SOVIET MEDICAL WORKERS' LEADER VISITS BELGRADE

LD241306 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 24 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Mika Spiljak, member of the Yugoslav TU Federation Council Presidium, today received Dr Lidiya Novak, president of the USSR Medical Workers TU, who is on a visit to our country as the guest of the Yugoslav Health Workers Trade Union.

SERBIAN LEAGUE PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES MEDIUM-TERM PLAN

AU200916 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 80 p 3

[J. Kesic and V. Krsmanovic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 16 June--The key question of medium-term planning is how to encourage in the coming period the association of labor and the pooling of resources and how to make it possible for associated labor to forge self-managing links in order to solve problems connected with the provision of raw materials, energy and foreign exchange and to harmonize the price policy, joint investments, joint risk taking and ensuring sales in the domestic and foreign markets.

This was pointed out by Dusan Gligorijevic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, in his opening speech at the session of the Presidium today. The meeting was devoted to the most important questions of the socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Serbia in the coming medium-term period. Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, was in the chair.

Five Key Weaknesses

According to the analyses and knowledge so far, the essential weaknesses of our economic system are concentrated in five fields: expended reproduction, economic relations with foreign countries, nonproductive spending, distribution within the associated labor organizations and the price system and policy.

The system of expanded reproduction, or rather the low share of associated labor organizations in the financing of investment, the manner in which decisions are taken on investments and the process of investing itself have been the basic factors of inflation and excessive indebtness abroad, Gligorijevic pointed out. Excessive spending and inflation, chiefly caused by decisions taken outside associated labor, favored a labor-extensive and autarkic development of associated labor organizations and manner of investment. This is to say that many economic policy mechanisms failed to stimulate those implementing social reproduction in working in harmony with the set socioeconomic aims of development.

The League of Communists, Gligorijevic stressed, has very complex tasks in changing the situation as well as the views in associated labor. We strive for associated labor to have a greater role in the distribution of income, in the import and export policy, along with a greater say about foreign exchange, in investment, distribution and so forth.

As was said, and then resolved, in the discussion special attention should be paid to further self-managing association, linking and organization of the economy, because good ties within associated labor re a condition not only for adopting plans and programs but even more for successfully implementing them. One should bear in mind that more than half of those employed in the republic have associated their labor in some 80 complex organizations of associated labor which account for some 70 percent of the economy's capacity, that self-managing interest communities exist for six economic spheres at the republic level, and that 111 business, planning and other communities have been set up in the course of the past few years.

The activities in preparing the adoption of the new medium-term plan, it was said, must be conducted within the latest measures of economic stabilization, which means a critical view and a realistic assessment of the stated wishes and ambitions, especially in the field ofdistribution, spending, imports and investment.

Therefore, all the sociopolitical forces are obliged to make additional efforts, in light of the latest economic measures, for the adoption of the most realistic plans and programs possible in accordance with the possibilities and the agreed policy.

COMMISSION DISCUSSES RELATIONS AMONG NATIONALITIES

AU201722 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Jun 80

[Zivojin Jerotijevic report]

[Text] The state of relations among nationalities in Serbia is very favorable, and it is marked by a constant rise of trust and community of the peoples and nationalities. It has been stressed at a session of the Commission for the Development of Relations Among Nationalities of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia. Zivojin Jerotijevic reports:

Having noted that the discussion of the relations among nationalities at this moment is not caused by any special reason but by the consistent practice of the League of Communists to analyze such questions in an intensive creative and frank way in good time, Lazar Vujovic, chairman of the commission, in his introductory remarks observed that national equality in the field of socioeconomic relations has been lagging much behind the real needs and possibilities.

Without a wider and more intensive association of labor and pooling of resources on the basis of joint planning and income, Vujovic stressed, the objective material basis on which relations among nationalities are developed and advanced cannot expand. This opinion was fully supported in the discussion, which, it may be said, was more critical than the materials prepared for the session. Among other things, it was pointed out that a more even economic development of all parts of the republic and of the country as a whole, was needed and it was remarked in this connection that the differences are increasing instead of decreasing.

By way of illustration it was stated that the national income of Slovenia in 1947 contrasted with that of Kosovo was 3 to 1; and now it is 10 to 1. Of similar nature is the observation about the harm caused by closed markets and the impression that self-managing agreements on the association of labor and pooling of resources sometimes more resemble interstate treaties on trade than a relationship arising from economic interests of associated labor itself.

The chief message of the gathering was that it is of essential importance for successful action by the League of Communists and other subjective forces in the realization of the national equality policy and the struggle against nationalism that all ideological currents and processes, all social contradictions and accompanying difficulties in the field of culture, information and the political system and in the sphere of economy and the implementation of economic equality be perceived more fully and clearly.

Obviously, this stand of the commission agrees with the positive political feelings of the working people and citizens and their readiness to resolutely continue along Tito's road as regards strengthening our togetherness, too. This certainly imposes an obligation.